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name, in full, which will be printed or not, a THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad

vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Unprefitale Vineyards. Because a vineyard started with high ex-

has not proved a suggess, it does not show

that in the right hands, and managed with skill; it may not be made profitable. Many who went into the business of grape growing did so without any experience whatand when they finally did some experience it was, as is usual in such cases of the most dis agreeable kind. The difficulties of grape growing are greater than they were a few years ago. Fungous diseaser, such as ret of the berry and mildew, have grown more common. They are especially injurious to eld vines, indicating what is probably the truth, that the weakening of vitality in the vine, through lack of mineral fertilizers,

The question for the practical grape

of these old vineyards, alrealy badly atfeeted by fungous diseases, or to start a new vineyard, and by good nanagement keep it roots. Pienty of feeding stuff must be free from these drawbacks. It all depends put aside for wirth feeding, and this on the grape market the next one, two or on the grape market the mext one, two or three statens. With rather more tare to need it, and not doled out gradgingly. Every pound of meal or corn that a pig and expense than would have been regons diseases from the first, crops of pork that will pay a fair profit. Therequired to keep the vineyard free from fungood ripe grapes free from rot may be grown. If during this time grape prices are good this engl t to leave some prefit cach year, and that would be better than to start a new vineyard, which would require a correct feeder. He must know when to good deal of care for three years before it would begin to return a profit to its owner. It mainly depends on whether the varieties in the old vineyard are what are wanted, and whether the locality is adapted to grape growing for market purposes. Very many vineyards have been started in places where they cannot be ripened early enough to get the best market, and often with varieties once widely popular that can hardly be ripened at all. While almost any farmer in the Northern States can by choosing early-ripening varieties grow enough goed grapes for his family, it will not pay him to begin growing grapes for market unless he can grow the kinds and ripen them as well as is done by the large growers for market in the localities where this is most successful. There the best grape land is held at prices that will, even now that the grape business is depressed. asionish farmers who only rate land for its value in producing ordinary farm crops.

Yet even in such localities there are some careless, neglectful farmers who allow fungous diseases to destroy their profits, and who are always complaining that their vineyards do not pay. If such vineyards can be bought and restored to productiveness and health, it will probably pay the man who does the work. There can be no question that in the long run the growing of grapes by men who understand how to keep the vines and fruit free from fungous diseaser, and in localities tant task. They should be thoroughly con paying business. Tant there are so many be influenced by partiality for any particunon-paying vineyards only shows that one or jar branch of the family or regard for wage earners again becomes normal, there will be a much larger sale of grapes than we have had the past few years, and blood should be the guiding star. at prices that will give growers who understand their business a reasonable profit.

## New York Farm Notes.

has been voucheafed to us since the snow

disappeared in the spring. The earth presents a doleful appearance, -nothing green to meet the eye, and only the brown, barren fields, while the wells are dry and the streams are failing all about. Nearly every farmer in many localities is drawing water. Now and then we find one who is drawing water long distances for large herds of cattle, rather than to drive the stock to the rivers. In certain localities cattle are driven every day upwards of two miles for water. Only once in the history of this country has there been anything like the present drought, and that occurred in the years 1853 and 1854. No doubt the drought of 1899 will beat that record.

Ose alarming feature is the ferest fires raging in the great Adirondack region, and also in this town, in the timbered bels bordering on Black River. A va t amount of property has been destroyed, and the fires still continue to rage with unabated fury. Meadows and pastures bordering on the timbered lands have been rained in many instances.

The corn crop has been secured, though in poor condition. Potato digging will commence soor, but will not show an average erop. No rot has appeared this season Cows give but little milk, with all the extra pains and feed bestowed upon them. Farmers are feeding as in midwinter, and will have, apparently, no letup until another spring. The oat crop was heavy throughout this section a id yields well. This will help out to some extant.

P. E WHITE Denmark, Lewis County, N. Y., Sept. 18.

The Fall Care of Pigs.

The winter season of pork really begins

in September, and the swine old enough for the market should be burried forward to their full weight to meet the demand. They should be fattened with all that the harvest fields yield. Small potatoes that are useless for anythin e should be gathered from the fields and boiled for the pigs. There is a good deal of waste grain and corr, due to threshing and husking, which can be made ectations of great profits a few years ago handy and useful in feeding to the swine-If one is tee indolent to gather it, turn the pigs into the field or barnyard, and let them pick the next; it will do them good, and unless chased and worried they will not exercise tos much. As the fall advances, and cold westher comes or, the foundation for innumerable winter discase.

Little pigs and weak pigs are poor things to winter, and they rarely pay for the trouble expended on them. Consequently the late rotting record to 2.08f, and whose record is Applying these mineral manures and spray-Applying these mineral manures and spray-ing the vines to destroy fungus are the best started that they will not feel any inconvenience from the cold weather of early grower is whether it is better to take one forage new, and supplement the food they get in this way with good mea', corn and cate, digests and assimilates is turned into fore so long as they use the food properly, and do not waste it, nothing is lost by liberal feeding. One must understand this before he can become a good and ness. By giving the pigs warm stalls and good bedding in the fall and winter we save on food. The food that naturally goes to make heat to keep the animal comfortable will go to fat and muscle. Next to warmth, eleanliness in the fall and winter quarters of the swine is important, and no one can carry either hobby too far. It is ride it whenever possible. A good hobby is better than none in farming as well as in everything else. WILLIAM COMWAY.

Morgans Coming to the Front.

Indiana.

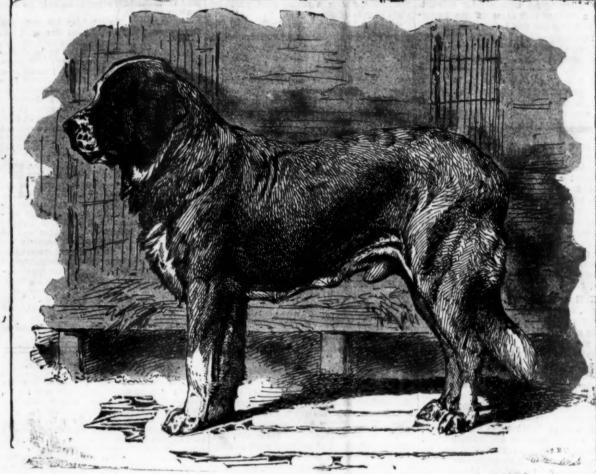
the famous Morgan horses raised there. 2,203,200,000 bushels, which, estimated at poultry, and the skins are worth from 10 to We are pleased to learn through E. H. Hoffman, Etq., that the managers of the will be worth to the farmers \$632,318,400. pets or for breeding purposes. 2500 in premiums for various classes of Morgan horses at their fair this fall.

friends of the Morgans to have the very best representatives of that valuable road ster family that can be found in the State on exhibition at this fair. The best judger of horse stock that can be obtained should be selected to pass upon the merits of the stock and award the premiums.

The selection of judges is a very impor adapted to this fruit, will prove a petent horsemen, whose judgment will not he other of these necessary conditions has ownership. They should also be thoroughly not been observed. Even in the years when familiar with the characteristics of the Morgrapes were lowest, the American people gan family. The task of such judges will have never eaten half as many grapes as not be an easy one, and they must expect they should. When the purchasing power to have a few less friends after the awards 21.5 cents, so that the present crop is \$141,- to the fountains of royal gardens in Europe are made public than before they undertook the job. Merit rather than percentage of

offered so liberal premiums for this valuable but neglected family, and sincerely hope that the result will prove beneficial not only In Lewis County, New York, we are still to the breeders of Vermont but to those of in the midst of the great drought which has all other sections where animals are raised prevailed since spring in most locali- which possess the characteristics of this less than the first estimate, but it will not to the quality and texture, so that he ex-

The Morgan family has gained rapidly in



CHAMPION ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARD.

smith Maid (214), and Hopeful (2142), cents. wet and cold it is inviting danger to let the which lowered the world's champion trot-

Both Allerton (2 091) and Nelson (2.09) have the plantation price was 4.5 cents.

world, past and present, whose pedigrees statistics show that American corp, wheat show the Morgan cross are: Cephas (2114) and cotton lead the world's agricultural and Dandy J'm (2.092), both of which have products, and that no other country can held champion half-mile track records; hope to compate with this one in those com-Ethan Allen, Fearnaught, Phil Thompson, the first three year old to tret in 2.21; Belle Hamlin and Honest George, champion trot ters to pole, 2.124 and W. W. P., which holds the world's two-mile pacing record 4.228.

This list might be increased, but the above occur to mind without research. They are at ficient in numbers to show that those who claimed the Morgan cross to be detrimental to speed were mistaken. For roducing beauty of conformation, pleasant, tractable disposition and superior road qualities combined, and producing these well to have a hobby like this, and then qualities with uniformity, no cross can be named which is more valuable today than that of the best of the Morgans.

Corp. Cotton and Wheat.

Corn is king. Twice as great as wheat or cotton in yield and value, almost as great Hundreds of thousands of dollars have as both combined, the yellow cereal leads been added to the wealth of the farmers in all the farm products of the United States market 1,000,000 hares each year. These Vermont in years past through the sale of this year with a total prospective yield of last year's valuation of 28.7 cents a bushel, 25 cents each. Many also can be sold as Vermont State Fair bave decided to offer The wheat crop traits behind with 535, An earnest effort should be made by all \$310,929,150, and the cotton crop will be in Evansville has put 3000 of them on the 818,400 more than the cotton crop. The total yield of oats, rye, barley, buckwheat is found for many of them at the stores of and potatoes this year will be 1,144,764,000 bushels, so the corn crop will exceed the the corn grop of the entire world in 1898.

Only once in the history of the country 285,275 greater in value than that one.

The wheat crop this year is estimated to for the crop to grow.

popularity during the past 15 years, and the b 54%, \$5,000 bushels, which is less than the Another crop which requires even longer tendency is still upward. he Morgans or pla tyear, but greater than that of 1897. waiting is the blekery nut or shellbark, of have for at least 75 or 80 years enjoyed the Tae average yield per sore is 13 bushelr, which many farmers are now setting jout reputation of being the best family of road-which is about the same as in 1897. In 1897 large orehards. This nut, which used to sters in the world. There have been these the profection was 500 to 10 for bushels, the grow wild, and sell for 50 cents a bushel, in the part, who claimed that the Morgans yield per age 13 4 bushels, and the farm now is in good demand at about 53, and if were deficient in speed capacity, and that price 30 8 cents. That was a big year for the trees which were out down in the early the cross was not a desirable one when ex-treme speed was the object sought. Rarus record breaker in size, the entire yield being would yield the most profitable erep of the amail pigs for late winter use should be kept (2.132), once the champion trotter of the 675,149,705 bushels, averaging 15.3 bushels farm. in warm yard, unless the days happen to world to harness, which dethroned Gold- per acre. The farm price last year was 58.2

them will catch colds which will lay the satisfaction of many that such is not the bushels of core. The world last year pre-

those who claimed that the Morgan cross 675 bales and the price was five cents. The jects out and passes through a cork into a was detrimental to light-harness speed. production in 1898 was 10,897,857 bales and

world, and the pedigree of each shows a 699 baler, er 73.5 per cent. of the total crep. Morgan cross through Vermont Black This is an average percentage of exports, Other light-harness champions of the this year will be as great as usual. These worked on the soil. modities.

Curious Farming.

The Globe Democrat of St. Louis gives an interesting account of what it calls the freak farms" in Indiana, from which we condense the following facts: Tacre are six farms given up to raising skunks, and some of them raise them by the tens of thousands each year. As a black skunk's skin is worth \$2 and the striped ones from \$1 50 upward, these farmers are said to be growing rich. There are two or three weasel farms, and these are also grown for the value of their skins.

Tacre are three large rabbit farms, the largest being of 80 acres. This is being stocked with the Belgian bares, and the company owning it has now an agent buy- drawn from, but dealers look forward to a ing them by thousands in France and Belginm. When fully stocked it will keep about 32,000 of the hares, and they should sell when dressed at about the prices of

A number of farms have been devoted to 150,000 bushels, the total value of raising Angora cats, most of them in the which to the farmers will be about vicinity of New Harmony, and a cat broker about 11,500,000 bales, worth about \$387, market during the three years since the 500,000. The corn crop will be worth \$321.- business started there. Farmers get fancy 896,200 more than the wheat crep, and 265,- prices for good males and think that is better than dollar wheat. A good market John Waramaker in Philadelphia.

There is one farm where the main busicombined production of those staples by ness is the growing of leeches. The stock 1,068,428,000 bushele. It will nearly equal was imported from Germany, and they are grown in moss-lined vats. While the mand is not as good as a few years ago, the has the present corn crop been exceeded. owner sells several hundred thousand each That was in 1896, when the yield was year. There are several goldfish farms in 2 283,875,000 bushels. The acreege in 1896 Shelby County, one of them being the largwas 1,027,000, and the average yield an est in the world, shipping away more than acre was 28.2 bushels. The farm price was 2,000,000 fish last year, some of which went Oa three or four farms ginseng is the E. Taking other years as a basis of calcula- main crop, and one farmer in Jackson tion, the farm price for corn this year may County is putting in 160 acres of it. It re-We are glad to see that the managers have not be as great as it was a year age, but it quires 40,000 seed to plant an acre, and they offered so liberal premiums for this valuable out to be between 21.5 cents, the price are worth \$85. After planting they require out neglected family, and sincerely hope in 1896, and 25,3 cents, the price in 1895. seven years to grow, and then weigh from Assuming, for the sake of argument, that it one-half to three cunces each. They are will be 23 censs, the farm value of the crop cured and shipped to China, where they this year will be \$506,736,000, or \$25,582,400 sell at from \$3 to \$200 per onnes, according ties in this county. In Denmark, only one day's rair, with an occasional sprinkle, gree.

Sept. 1 to Dec. 15. On Long Island they provide the wheat one day's rair, with an occasional sprinkle, gree.

Sept. 1 to Dec. 15. On Long Island they planting and outlivation and long waiting one day's rair, with an occasional sprinkle, gree.

frogs by the thousandr, as they are worth The United States last year sent abroad from 50 to 90 cents a dezan. There is a large young pigs run about and forage. Many of ting wagon record to 2.161, proved to the 217,306,000 bushels of wheat and 208,745,000 profit in them, but it requires much care to duced 2,709,442,000 bushels of wheat, of which include crows, hawks, herons and

> Some fa mers raise watermelons and prothrifty vine will use up a pint of this water been champion trotting stallions of the The cotton exports last year were 7,648. a day, and grow melons of 70 to 30 pounds weight, of a texture and sweetness never before known. These are a few kinds of Hawk, the best son of Sherman Morgan. and it is probable that the foreign demand farming which we did not learn when we

> > Game Season in New York State.

The open season for game commenced this month. Some varieties cannot be sold urt I next month or later, but most kinds are now legally salable. The supply of the various kinds is moderate, and while demand is small the arrivals have sold quite promptly at very satisfactory prices. Some New York dealers have bought considerable stock in the West, especially grouse, and these birds are comparatively cheap, but woodcock, snipe, plover and other game birds are generally cares and firm. Most of the game re ceived in New York comes from the West, though large quantities of foreign game have arrived during the past two or three sea sons. It is impossible to estimate the outlook as to quantity to be received, owing to the wide territory from which supplies are good season as far as prices are concerned. as the demand is expected to equal offerings. The laws for New York State were changed considerably by the last Legislature, and we give balow the provisions affecting the killing, sale and possession of the leading kinds in this State. The provisions as to the transportation of State deer, partridges, grouse, quail and wood cock are such as to practically preclude their shipment to market for commercial

Deer can be killed only from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, and no person can kill or capture more than two in any season. In Uister, Greene and Delaware counties no deer can be caught or killed for five years; and in Sullivan County, none until Aug. 15, 1901. Deer may be possessed and sold from Aug. 15 to Nov. 20; but from Nov. 15 to Nov. 20 possession is permitted only of such as are killed legally or out of the State. Or Long Island deer can be killed only during the first two Wednesdays and the first two Fridays of November; possession and sale is permitted from Aug. 15 to Nov. 20, if it can be proved that the deer were legally killed.

Wild moose, elk, caribou and antelope cannot be hunted, killed or possessed at any time except for breeding purposes, and that the meat may be possessed and sold during the open season for venison if killed out of the State, or by persons who own or have charge of private parks and are the Sectia or other points can unload their cer- and Steiner will do all in their power to actual owners of the animals.

Black and gray squirrels, hares and rabto Dec. 31, except that possession in that from other ports. ....

part of Long Island embraced within the city of New York is not restricted. Wild ducks can be killed or possessed only

only from Oct. 1 to April 30.

all web-footed wild fowl, but in the general New York, 11,537 barrels from Montreal State law geese and brant are excepted, and 3377 barrels from Halifax. For the and do not appear to be protected at all ex- same week last year the apple shipments cept as to the manner of killing.

Quail can be killed only from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, but possession is permitted from against 62 396 barrels for the same time last Nov. 1 to Dec. 31. From Dec. 15 to 31, how. ever, possession is legal only when it can be reved that the birds were killed legally or New York, 14,945 barrels from Montreal and ontside of the State.

On Long Island the open season is from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, and possession is permitted until Jan. 5 of birds killed within 15, to C. R. Lawrence, reports New York the lawful period for killing the same on

Quail cannot be killed or possessed in Rensselaer County until Sept. 1, 1903. Woodcock can be killed only from Sept. 1 woulder on he kined only from Sept. I to Dec. 15, but possession is permitted from Sept. I to Dec. 31; from Dec. 16 to 31, how-ever, possession is legal only when it can be proved that the birds were killed legally

or without the State.
On Long Island the open season for killing is from Aug. 1 to Dec 31, and possession. is permitted until Jan, 5 of birds killed within the lawful period for killing the

same on Long Island. In Richmond County, the open season for possessed until Sept. 1, 1903.

from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, but possession is type or division to guide one in his work. permitted from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31; from Dec. 15 to 31, however, possession is legal only when it can be proved that the birds reason why any such animals should go were killed legally or out of the State. On Long Island the open scason is from

the lawful period for killing the same on Long Island.
In Oneida County the open season is from

can be killed until Sept. 1, 1903. Snipe and plover can be killed or possessed only from Sept. 1 to April 30, and on Long Island only from July 1 to Dec. 31.

with produce as we chronicled last week, string beans and greens are growing scarce, a dozen: Radishes are 40 to 50 cents a box dred, and from that they go down to \$1.50.

a barrel. Good cauliflowers 10 to 15 cente each. Lettuce 30 to 40 cents a box of 18. Spirash 20 to 25 sents a bushel and paraley 25 cents. Egg plant 75 cents to \$1 a box. Salsify 75 cents to \$1 a de zap. String beans 75 cents to \$1 a bushel, and shell beans 75 Summer (quash \$2 to \$3 per hundred, Mar-\$1.25 a pound.

Taere have been large receipts of potatoer, and, with but a moderate demand, they are weak even at quotations. Native Hebrons \$1.37 a barrel, Aroostook Hebrons, Virginia sweet potatoes in large supply, and while a few Norfolk extras go from \$1.37 to \$1.50, more are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.37. Eastern shore, extra, bring \$1.25 to \$1.37, with fair to good at \$1 12 to \$1.25, and some lots have been cleaned up at \$1 or a little Netherlands, \$51,830 to Germany, at \$2.

Expert Apple Trade.

are well fitted with cold storage, fans and blacking, \$6701. ventilators for carrying fruit in the best of condition. Through shipments from the Drivers should be very careful about get West South or Canada are unloaded di-rectly from the ears into the hold of the son of the year. There are ringers about, steamer, and there is no expense for hand- and there are also spotters out whose busiling and no pert charges. Vessels from Nova ness is to catch them. Secretaries Goeher goes into the six mer's hold if they have a catch the rogues, and when caught they will sufficient quantity, and smaller lots can be be promptly and permanently shelved. bits can be killed and possessed only from lightered to the steamer at little expense. Money paid by the associations for catch-

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Sept. 16, 1800. were 24,098 barrels, including 18,317 barrels from Sept. 1 to April 30, and on Long Island to L'verpoel, 5408 barrels to Glasgow and 373 barrels various. The experts include The provisions as to Long Island refer to | 26 barrels from Bostor, 9158 barrels from were 26,772 barrels. The total shipments thus far this year have been 49,224 barrels. 394 barrels from Bestop, 28,533 barrels from

535 barrels from Hallfax. The cable from James Adam, Son & Co. shipment : irregular, selling in Liverpool at \$2.88 to \$4.80 per barrel. Rates, at the present, from Boston to Liverpoot, are 37 cents per barrel, London 48 cents, Glargest 48 cents, Hull 72 cents, Bristol 60 cents.

Systematic Horse Breeding.

In order to make this branch of farming pay it is now essential to have some system about it, and breed for one or the other of the several popular types. The market de-mands horses for special purposes, and those which are neither one thing or another are difficult to sell. The grade of horses has been raised, and one must aim high, but aiming high without a definite woodcock is from July 4 to Dec. 31; in purpose in view is bad policy,-almost Oneida County from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15; in as bad as raising scrub horses. The Ulster County from Ost. 1 to Dec. 15; in type of horses that is in the great-Ctintor, Essex, Warren, Hamilton and est demand just now is the road, carriage Falton Counties from Aug. 16 to Dec. 15; in or coach horse. There is quite a wide dif-Rensselaer County none can be killed or ference in this type, for a heavy coach horse is anything but a light carriage ani-Grouse and partridges can be killed only mal. Still there is sufficient likeness in this Good road and coach horses bring handsome profits to the breeder, and there is no

Next to this type in popularity comes the Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, and possession is per- cab horse. The prediction has been freely mitted antil Jan. 5, of birds killed within made that the automobile would drive the cab horse out of existence, but up to the present this animal is in considerable evi-dence in all towns and ofther. The modern

Sept. 1 to Nov. 15; in Wister County from cab horse is comparatively heavy, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; in Ransselaer County none light ones would hardly answer the purpose. In fact, the day of the small and light horse has passed, and we are not likely to breed him again very soon. Even in the racer the tendency is to Vegetables in Boston Market. It at are heavy and long limbed. The There are not as many farmers in here omnibus horse is somewhat similar in type to the cab horse, except that he is although they begin to bring in more peta- heavier. The cab horse must be a quick toes and other winter vegetables, and many animal and a good traveler, appreaching semewhat to the type of the road horse. But the emnibus horse must excel in power now 2.06, also weakened the argument of 11,000.000 bales. In 1807 the crep was 8,832, putting in a cotton fuse or wiely, which proone. We find bests selling at 50 cents a necessity be bred heavy. The next type box, carrots at 50 to 65 cents, the latter for is the draught horse. This animal is well extra nice ones, flat turnips 35 to 40 cents a known to farmers, and has been bred in box, and yellow at \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel, the past to perfection more than any of the Onlone are a little higher and good natives others in demand today. Some magnifibring 50 to 60 cents a bushel and \$1.50 to eept draught animals have been bred in \$1.75 a barrel. Leeks go at 50 cents a dezen this country, and we can equal any and there are not many chives now at \$1 that are imported from abroad. The stock in this country offers a splendid founof five degen. Cacambers vary much in Cation for future breeding. When we quality. A few nice ones bring \$2.50 a hun. come to the last type, that of the American tretter, we are also on familiar ground. No Hothouse enough irs No. 1 are \$2.25 to \$2.75 breeders of any country have brought the a hundred. Cucumber pickles all the way trotter to greater perfection than in this from \$2.25 to \$4 a thousand. Peppers 35 to country, and when we speak of this type 50 cents a bushel, and celery 75 cents to \$1 a every one should know the characteristics dozen. Tomatoes mostly from 30 to 40 cents aimed after. The American trotter is just a bushel, and some fancy lots may go a little beginning to be appreciated abroad, and the higher. Green tomatoes at near the same exports of these horses may in time lead to an expansion of the business. Certainly Cabbages \$3 to \$5 per hundred, or 75 cents we can breed trotters for those who wish them that will excel in almost every point.

Boston Exports and Imports.

The exports from Botton for the week cents to \$1 25. Improved Lima \$1 25 to ending S(p). 15 were valued at \$2,771,033 \$1 50. Good green corn 40 cents a box. and the imports at \$1,536,230. Excess of exports, \$1,234,803. For corresponding row 60 cents a barrel, and a few Turban week last year exports were \$2,067.695, from 75 cents to \$1. Mushrooms begin to and imports were \$929,686. Excess of come sgain. A limited demand at \$1 to exports, \$1,138,009. Since Jan. 1, the exports have been \$92,710,913, and the imports \$44,392,415. Excess of exports, \$48,-318,498. For same 37 weeks last year the exports were \$85,667,221, and imports were \$36,894,464. Excess of exports \$48,extra, 42 to 43 cents a bushel, with fair to 776,787. Of the week's exports \$2,338,350 good at 40 cents, York State white at 40 to went to England, \$164,565 to Scotland, 43 cents for round and 40 cents for long. \$5400 to Ireland, \$38,564 to Nova Scotia and Provinces, \$12,538 to Newfoundland and Labrador, \$28,167 to British possessions in Africe, and \$3950 to other British possessions, a total of \$2,591,534 to Great Britain and her colonies; \$52,952 went to more. There are not many Jersey extras in to Belgium, \$19,676 to Sweden and Norway. double-head barrels, and they are firm and small amounts to other countries. The principal articles of exports were visions, \$1,069.082; breadstuffs, \$576,123; live animals, \$144,510; leather and manu-A Boston dealer says that this city can factures of, \$315,140; cotton, raw, \$76,334; effer better inducements than any other to cotton, manufactured, \$14,712; wood and those who have apples to ship to Europe, as macufactures of, \$55,197; iron and mannwe have the fastest and finest freight steam- factures of \$7418; hardware, \$25,451; sewships affeat, and several leave here each ing machiner, \$4518; other machinery, \$87,week for Liverpool and London, making 196; paper, \$21.754; tobacco, \$16.251; drugs the trip in from seven to 10 days, and all and chemicals, \$11,786; cilcake, \$8541;

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Sustaining the Autumn Milk Flow.

for cows to lie out in open pasture at night, September and Ostober.

A shed tightly boarded and open on the least exposed side will answer this purpose admirably, and add many more pounds of milk to the fall yield of cows. It is best situated near the exit gate of the pasture, so that the cattle may be readily found and driven up in the morning.

Such a shed need not be erected for the purpose alone of protecting cows on coel antumn nights, for it will serve as a shelter against cold rains and hot sun alike. In my opinion no pasture should be without

By leaving it open on one side, and of sufficient capacity to comfortably house all of the milch stock, no floor or stalls need be provided. The ground under it should be elevated and well drained, however, and kept covered with dry litter for comfortable

Where, on the majority of dairy farme, cows receive no shelter at all in autump, until they go into the winter stable at "freezing-up time." this will keep them from suffering and from physical and latteal

To get them accustomed to the new shelter drive them into it at dusk a few timer. and they will find it themselves thereafter. A few salt boxes attached to the wall will also bait them to the place more surely.

One has got to be but half way observant to notice how rapidly cows that are not sheltered shrink in milk yield following sold nights. It has seemed strange to the writer many times that this fact was not more generally appreciated and remedied by dairymen at large.

I can only explain it by the hypothesis that most dairymen consider the fall shrinkage of milk inevitable, which I contend is a mistake, at least to the extent now prevail-

Besides attending to the bodily comfort of cows as cool weather advances, their food supply should be kept at its maix num instead of allowing the vagaries of the seasen to regulate it.

At no season of the year is milk more profitable for butter and cheese making than during the autumn months, but a limited yield means only a limited amount

Corn fodder out early, before it has been touched by the frost, and then well stocked to preserve it bright and green, loses little of its succulent value fed after frost has come. It should be cut up and fed from the nanger, where the cattle cannot trample half of it under foot, as would follow where spread on the fields.

Pumpkins, if taken from the field before hard froste, and then judicionaly fed to after the second week we could see that cows from the manger, form valuable supplemental fall feed. When root erepr, as on the meal they soon gut fat, with good, mangels, turnips and carrets, are pulled, solid flesh, too. the type should be saved and fed fresh to cows, for there is much milk in them.

GEORGE E. NEWELL.

Practical Sheep Husbandry. persant things to think of just now. See as large a lot of hogs as would be necessary

disease, it is necessary to keep a close keep so many hogs in one place is to invite watch, lest, in some possible way, the in- disease among them, or to provide facilities feetion may be brought into the flock. Soab for a wholesale loss if it once gets there. is something to be stamped out by deter- Few men would keep the piggery and yards mined and persevering efforts.

an apparent rest from diseases. But at the and when the wind blew from the piegery same time it is a sort of breeding time for toward the creamery the flavor of the butter all the ills to which the sheep are subject. would not be improved by it. future troubles.

Keep sheep clean behind or there may be serious risk of fly-blow. This is a difficult be profitally used where there are a half away from the usual watering places in the thing to cure but easy to prevent. Fig. d(z)n good cows, and if all who have even blown sheep should be cared for in a dark a dezen would do their separating at home, stable or barn. Wash them thoroughly and the factory would have little difficulty in pick out every grub with small forceps. handling the rest, and separating "while it is almost impossible to apply anything you wait." Let them make a price on that will kill the grubs, once they have got a hold of the sheep.

must be well eared for. A sweet, short clover or grass pasture is best for them, and a mixture of corn meal, oats and bran, or where it can be procured easily, cottonseed meal, will push them along so they will not miss the little milk. This steppage of the drain on the ewes, however, will tend very much to help the next spring lambs. - Amer! one Sheep Breeder.

## Liquid and Solid Manure.

Li quid manure has its uses in the garden that make it of great value to the cultivator of fruits and vegetables, but it is a mistake to assume that this is the best form in which fertility can be supplied to the soil. A land fed upon liquid manure entirely would. I doubt not, degenerate in time and prove of little use. It would be similar to dieting a person with digested food, prepared carefully so that the stomach would have little work to do. We know that a dlet of prepared foods kept up weakens the stomach, and in time it would hardly be able to digest solid food at all. The stomach has its mission to perform, and so has the soil, and both will thrive on

what is fed to them. L'quid manure saturates the soil and heavily impregnates it with fertility. This is ready to enter instantly into the working plan of the plants. It is it am already prepared for the engines of growth to utilize. But its evaporation is almost as quick as steam, and in order to keep it up new anpplies would have to be given continually L'quid manure, as applied by growers of flowers, is used more as a medicine than as a soil enricher. It stimulates to quicker growth for the time being, and when plants are drooping it is better for them than to

wait for the slower-acting solid manure. It is rarely, of course, that liquid manore is applied on the farm, except in a very limited way, but its virtues should be understood in order to employ it intelligently. It contains, as a rule, the cor-

centrated extract of the manure pile, especially that assimilable portion which is very apt to leach away through the soil or evaporate into the air. Let a manure pile be rained upon continually, and make no At this season of the year it is too cool effort to save the liquid part, and half the value of the material will be totally lost. and not cold enough, perhaps, to warrant This liquid part must be saved and utilhousing them in the winter stable. An in- ized in the proper way. It should not be termediary place should be provided, that applied to the soil direct in this form, will afford sufficient shelter to keep the but it should be absorbed by some vegemilch cattle from getting chilled through table fibre, and mixed into the soil with the prevalent cold dews and frosts of it. It makes little real difference what sort of vegetable fibre we use so long as it takes up the liquid thoroughly, and is castly rotted when mixed with the soil. Good (a) or wheat straw seems to answer this purpose as well as anything, and that is one reason why this material is so good for bedding. Cornstalks do not do the work so well, and it is a waste of material to use them in this way. They are not as good as forest leaves for bedding cows, and far more expensive. Good forest leaves contain a large percentage of nitrogen, and when soaked with l'quid manure they make splendid manure if well rotted.

PROP. JAMES S. DOTY.

#### Dairy Notes.

The experiment station at Madison, Wis., made a test of the dairies of six farmers among the patrons of the Dairy School Creamery. They were selected from 50 patrons, who lived with'n eight miles of the university, and were considered fairly representative of the farmers who furnish milk to the creameries and cheese factories milk, and then add the brine, making sure Another field was similarly divided, and of the State. The cows had not had any test before, nor any record kept of the amount of their milk, and they were tested and weight and quality of milk ascertained at intervals during the entire year.

On one farm they found 12 cowe, which that was from three cows, while the other nine gave but \$25. Of these nine three did not produce enough to ay for their feed. On another farm 12 cows gave a profit of \$228, but six of them gave 60 per cent. of the profit, and the other aix only 40 per cost of her keeping, while the poorest only gave \$8 worth more than it cost to feed her. In another case it was found that one cow gave 100 pounds of milk more than another, but the Baboock test showed that it was not worth as much by \$13 at the butter factory.

These are the points that are brought out by the use of the scale and the Babcock test, and they are what are educating the dairymen so that they can make their bust- or cooler. ness prefitable. Cows which will not preduce enough to pay their beard, to say nothing of cost of shelter and care, should have plenty of pumpkins and soft corp, and then a finishing touch from the meal barre! and be salted down to feed the family while the shortage of beef keeps market prices high. If t will not pay to do thir, take the hides off, and feed the meat to henr, or wake a fertilizer pile of it.

But we have fattened many an old cow in just the way described above, and we always thought it to be prefitable. The soft. succulent food gives them a quick start, and

We do not believe in the policy of keeping arge herds of hogs at the creamery or near r, to use up the \*kimmilk and buttermilk. The creamery help should have enough to do without looking after another separate The water supply is one of the most im- business. Few men can take proper care of that the water is pure and that the sheep to use so much milk in an economical manner, for hogs need grain along with the Even when the sheep are free from the milk to give best results in fattening, and to so clean that they would not taint the air The summer is a time when the flock has for a mile away at some seasons of the year,

Now is the best time of the year to prevent But there are other reasons. The farmer needs the skimmilk upon his farm. When Some of the sheep pasturing on stony he sells only the butter fat he is not rebbling ground may be going on their knees, having the farm of its fertility as he would be in the feet sore. Look to these sheep without selling the whole milk. He can raise calves delay. Pare the hoofs, especially under the to replenish or increase his dairy with the sole, and keep the spaces between the toes progeny of his best cows. He can fatten clean. The toes may need shertening, too. his own pork. He car, if he wishes, return a There are men who half starve their the skimmilk back to the cows to increase poorly bred and nastily kept sheep; who their production. Either the farmer should narket their wool mixed with tags, sweep- have a separator and take out his skim milk, ings and manure, stuck up with tar and in-to be left at home and used while sweet, soluble paints and bound with any sort of lightening the load he has to carry over the twine procurable, who are kicking about road, or the creamery should be prepared to the inadequacy of the tariff. What such separate each lot as quickly as received, and men most need is protection against them- return the skimmilk to him while it is yet sweet

We believe the small hand separators can cream which will induce the farmers to do their own skimming or separating, and soil. Major Downing of Danver introduced It is time this month to separate the much of the trouble with foul cans giving the alfalfa seed from Mexico in 1862. In lambs from the ewes, but the little things unpleasant odors and flavors to the cream 1865 he seeded a pard in West Denver with would be avoided.

> size of wheat kernels before drawing off the buttermilk. We would say do neither if the eream is good and of a proper temperature. The buttermilk is too valuable for family use and as a hot-weather beverwasted by such excessive salting

Strike For Your Altars

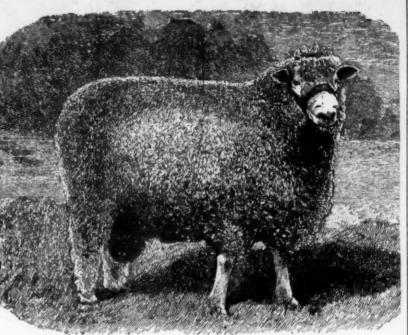
and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle sary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thorough-

Humor - " When I need a blood purlfier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

only cathartie to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



CHAMPION ENGLISH LINCOLN RAM,

And there is no necessity for doing it. | pound to the acre. a pretty good profit for Put in a strainer and draw off the butter- eight pounds of clover see more, gradually now working the butter prove much more fertile for several years. into a lump. Continue changing the brine until it does not take up any more butterdelicate flavor and aroma, and be firm, requiring but little working to remove the sur-

butter more than the use of clear water, ally more of the things that they have had to but it does not remove any of the true butter flavor, which some claim clear water does, and we feel sure it does if it is not pure, or is not at a temperature of about 500

A. X. Hyatt, in the Northwestern Agriculturist, calls attention to the fact that buttermilk is not only food and drink, but a pretty good medicine as well. He says: 'A noted physician said not long ago

that buttermilk is a 'true milk peptone. That is, milk already partially digested. It is a decided laxative and nothing equals it in habitual constipation. It is a diuretic and is excellent for kidney troubles. It is the most refreshing and digestible of all the products of milk. Nothing is better in the treatment of diabetes. In some cases of cancer of the stemsch and gastric ulcer. buttermilk is the only food that can be retained. One of my neighbors spent money enough to go to the Philippines for dectors, drugs, etc., to cure his rheumatism, without getting any better. I told him a few barrels of nice buttermilk would drive rheumatism from his anatomy, and it was done with; less than a barrel, worth about 20 cents per 100 peunds to feed hogs. I know of half a de zon in this county of buttermilk, who lay the cure of their rheumatism to loppered milk and buttermilk."

All of this we are inclined to believe, and we therefore object to a method) of butter making which makes this wholesome food a waste unfit even for feeding to the pigs, and which we think is more likely to result in injury to the quality of the butter than to

between them. There is a scarolty of water in brooks, and the ponds are low, while our market reports tell us that really first-class butter is hard to find, as much of that which is well made lacks something of the

fine flavor it should have. It is not enough that the cows should be able to find a drink of water to quench their thirst, but they should have pure water, and that is not sure to be found in slow-running streams and shallow ponds, both of which may be nearly stagnant or tainted with the decaying vegetable matter at the bottom, or the drainage of the swamp. Those who have deep-driven wells and windmills should have good water, and may find it an advantage to fence their cows

## Farm Hints.

The Field and Farm relates what may seem an incredible story in regard to the distance which alfalfa roots penetrate the it to make a pasture for some pet ante'ope. In 1872 the street in front of this lot was Some authorities advise putting a weak, graded and alfalfa rocts were found in the cold brine into the cream before beginning ditch on the farther side of the highway, to churn, and then a strong brine into the which was 80 feet wide. Some one doubtchurn as soon as the butter is in grains the ing that they were alfalfa roets, a wager was laid, and the roots were carefully traced back to the yard. By actual measurement the roots, which had run under the hardened street, were 96 feet in length. At Marysville, Cal., in placer mining, an alfalfa patch age, or even for feeding to swine, to be was washed away with a hydraulic stream, and the roots were found to be 76 feet long. The editor of Field and Farm says that in Las Vegas, New Mexico, he measured roots 32 feet long, taken from a newly dag well. It is this length of roct which gives the alfalfa plant such drought-resisting power, and makes it such a valuable crop in those States where the summers are hot and dry. As it is also a valuable food, we regret that we cannot learn that it has proved a successful crop in New England, but we shall have to content ourselves with red clover a while longer. The clover makes quite as good hay as alfalfa, but it is claimed that of life. To do this, pure altalia, where it does well, gives a greater blood is absolutely neces- yield in a season, as it may be out at least three times in a season.

The value of plowing under green clover was well shown at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa last year. A field was divided both sexes and all ages. and clover, using eight pounds of clover seed to the acre, while the other four were sown to grain without clover seed. All was plowed together in the fall of 1897, and in the spring of 1898 was sowed with Banner oats. All the season the clover plats looked better than the other, and it was more plainly marked as the season advanced. At harvest they were kept serarate and threshed separately, and the yield on the four clover plots expended the four where was no clover by 11 bushels one

that it contains no sediment to mix into the clover sown in different amounts on some butter, and that it has not been tainted with of the picts, and some no clover was put any bad odors, which sait will absorb readily, on. This was not plowed until May 23, and as it absorbs moisture if kept where it can after harrowing it was planted to Indian receive them, or even transported in a corn. Where not less than eight pounds of filthy car or wagon. Agitate gently the clover seed were used to the acre the avergave all together a profit of \$75, but \$50 of butter granules in the brine for a few min- age yield exceeded the average where no uter, ev n 10 minutes, that it may wash clover was sown by four tons 233 pounds away the buttermilk and caseine from the per acre. While their report makes no butter. Then draw off this brine and add mention of it, we think the clover plots will

The movement in some of the Sentherr cent., and the best cow gave \$31 worth over milk, and the butter then should have a States toward a more diversed system of farming, to grow less cotton, rice and sugar cane, and more corn and hay, on which to feed more cattle and hogs, more fruit and Washing in brine not only hardens the garden truck to send to market, and generbuy, is a good thing for them, without deubt. But Northern farmers and market gardeners will need to be on the aters all of the time, to make sure that they de not lose the trade they have had in supplying South-ern markets, and a part of the trade in Northern markets, because of the surplus of early-grown Southern produce which will be sent here.

The market gardeners around Boston have fer years felt the competition of the truck farmers in Virginia and Georgia, but they have to some extent been able to men it, and to retain their position with the marketenen by the more extensive use of glass and artificial heat. But it would have been thousands of dellars in the pookets of some of t sem if they had forese dition of the gardening in the South, and had been prepared to put their early garden one or two weeks after the market was glutted. Some of them lost much money during the years that they were not ready to supply the market during the season of

We can scarcely credit the statement which we find going the rounds of the daily papers that Secretary Wilson is about to make an "exhautive scientific investigation of the abandoned farms of New England, with a view to their reclamation," and mals to supply phosphater, and purchasing influenced by the contagion. potash, wherever the analysis of the soils shall show them to be lacking.

sors and more quacks advocated in order to only useful purpose it ever served was in the obtain the \$5 fees or larger ones for doing Peninsular war, when British drageous could the work. It might be of some value on the be most easily distinguished from French by Western prairies, where the soil would be their cook tails. It fell into disuse with the all alike or very similar for many iquare miler, but in New England, with its nills and valleys, it would be difficult to find a farm of a hundred acres which would not urned out to grass, depriving them of their give almost all kinds of soil, from clay to natural defence against filer, besides the severe sand, black muck to gravel bed, and the farmers here are by no means generally ignorant of the wants of each field, and the fertilizer dealers are ready to supply them with nitrogen, phosphates or potash, as they have supplied them with many thousands of tons each year for many years.

The abandoned farms of New England cause they were too rocky to cultivate, too far from market, or so located as to be reached only by travel over bad roads much of the year. Some have been abandoned tions better adapted to some special branch of agriculture to which they intended to devote themselves.

We think if Secretary Wilson should make a personal investigation, as we have denr, of some of those se-called abandoned farms, the que tion to occur to his mind would be not why they were abandoned, but why any one ever tried to clear them from the forest and cultivate them, and one who would attempt to reclaim them would need to start in with the faith that would move mountains, drain swamps and oreate buildings, all regardless of cost, as com pared to the agricultural value of the farm after it was done.

## CURIOUS FACTS.

-One-tenth of the world is still unexplored -New Zealand farmers now send frozen ream to Lordon, where it is churned for butter. -The Promicians were not the inven the alphabet. The honor belongs to the Egyr-

cartridge of water in a shot hole, and convert it into steam instantly by electricity. This method is especially applicable in coal miner. —Spiders are a serious plague in Japan.
They spin their webs on the telegraph wires, and

are so numerous as to cause a serious loss of nsulation. Sweeping the wires does little good, as the spiders begin all over again. -- Investigat'ous made (fficially in Illinois show that a pound includes 2,185,000 seeds of

blue grass, 1,421,000 of timothy, 868,000 of white clover, 153,000 of red clover and 243,000 of alfalfa. -The veloci'y of light is 192,000 miles in a second of time. From the sun light comes to the

earth in eight minutes. From some of the fixed stars of the twelth magnitude, it takes four thousand years for their light to reach us. -An Englishman just home from the west coast of Africa says he saw a whole village swimming out to the steamer, wearing as they swarm renovated second-hand stovepipe hats in all the glory of the white tissue paper in which they are shipped out for sale.

-The Parliament building in Wellington, New Z saland, is the largest wooden structure in the world. In Wellington and some other New Z saland towns almost every house is con-structed of wood. Large churches and important business premises are built of the same ma-

-- Southampfon, England, bas the most un'que and unnatural feature of any scaport in the world-that is, the extraordinary phenomenon of double tides; in other words, it has four tides a day. To this valuable possession and the ac-mirably sheltered harbor it entirely owes its position. --- Some interesting data have been published

by the French Meteorological Bureau, Paris. From these it appears that, on the average, Spain has about three thousand hours of sur-hine a year, while Italy has seven hundred less. and France has within 100 of Italy; but no more than 1700 are credited to Germany, while England, beset wish fogs, has but 1400. fall of rain in England is, however, greater than that of any other European (contry. In the northern part, and on the high plateaus of Scotland, about 351 inches fall each year, and London is said to have on the average 178 rainy days in the year, and ten times the quantity of rain that fails on Paris.

—The scaport town of Great Yarmouth, England, contains a street that may well be con-sidered the narrowest built up street in the world. This thoroughfare is known as " Kitty Witches " row, and measurement gives its great est width as 56 inches; the entrance would ser! susly inconventence a stout person, as there is wall. The advantages of such a pathway are not numerous; the rossibility of exchanging handshakes from the window with your epposite seighbor hardly compensates for the inconven ence of his glances should you and he not be on he most friendly terms. The town contain many such streets as "Kitty Witcher." They are all called "rows" instead of streets, and there are in all 145 of them. varying in their narrowness and extending over a lergth of seven miles.

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

GOING OUT TO SEE A MAN .- " Theatre vention of Artemus Ward. One night in the wlater of 1865, when the humorist was half arough his lesture, he paralyzed his audience with the anneurcement that they would have to take a recess of fifteen minu stes, so as to enable im to go across the street to "see a map." H. erops into market a week or two before R. Tracey, the editor of the Washington Repub-Senthern produce reached here, instead of lie, was in the ancience, and, seeing an opportualty to improve upon the joke, penelled these lines, and sent them to the platform: " Dear Artamus-if you will place yourself under my guidance, I'll take you to 'see a man' without cresting the street." Artemus ascepted the invitation. and, while the great audience impatiently, but with much amusement, waited the reappearance of the humorist, the latter was making the acquaintance of Aman, a well-thown restaurant keeper as that time, and luxuriating at a wellladen refreshment board. Of course everybo fond of getting up between the acts and "going with a view to their reclamation," and out to see Aman." The restaurateur's business that he expects to make them fertile by from that time forward boomed. Men who would growing grass, clover and legumes to ordinarily sit quiet through an entertainment furnish nitroger, keeping domestic ani-

DOCKING HORSES .- "Curious": Docking horses : 0 )k its rise in the dark days when bal We believe Secretary Wilson and his agand bear taiting were bonored by a place in the
distants in the Department of Agriculture
outgory of spoit rightly now relegated by law Two things are reported so frequently this fall that it requires no close study to this fall that it requires no close study to describe the fall that it requires no close study to the catalogue of outrage. This custom of docking was one generally applied to English the fall that it requires no close study to the catalogue of outrage. This custom of docking was one generally applied to English that it requires no close study to the catalogue of outrage. This custom of the catalogue of the catal roads ers, hunters and harness horses. The decline of road coaches, and we owe its unwe come revival to their partial restoration. It is senseles, barbarous and disfiguring; it inflicts needless suffering upon broad mares and horses fashion is such things, and agricultural societies should be moved to refuse prizes to exhibits which have undergone this mutilation. WHITE MOUNTAIN ALTITUDES .- "W. R. P."

Mt. Washington 6300, Mr. Adams 5794, Mr. Jef-ferson 5314, Mt. Clay 5533, Mt. Monroe 5384, Mr. have been abandened in many cases be. Madison 5265, Mt. Franklin 4904, Mr. Pleasant 4764, Mt. Clinton 4320, Mt. Jackson 4100, Mt. Webster 4000, Mt. Urawford 3134, Mt. Deception 3448, Glant's Stairs 3500, Boott Spur 5524, Oarter Dome, south peak, 4830, Carter Dome, sorth peak, 4703, Mr. Moriah 4653, Mt. Line(1) because they were so left in settling an 5110, Mt. Liberty 4500, Mf. Flume 4500, Mt. estate that none of the heirs could go on Kinsman 4200, Mf. Canno 5850, Baid mountain and improve them, and some because 2301, Mt. Kearsarge 2251, Moat mountain, porth former or present owners had seen fit to peak, 3200, Most mountain, south peak, 2700, change their business, or remove to loos. Mr. Starr King 3800, Mr. Pilot 3640, Mt. Procp et 2090, Foy mountain 2278, Mt. Ascutney, 3186, Mt. Manefield 4400.

How To CLEAN IVORY.—"Young Honse-keeper": Plano keys and Ivory kuife handles should be cleaned with alcohol. Twice a week rub the keys of a plano with a clean cloth wet with alcohol, and they will always look well. A solution of two-thirds alcohol and one-third sweet oil will take ink stains from wood. But if they are fresh stains and not large it is well be fore trying the above recipe to take a soft cloth, breathe up on the stain, rub gently while the spot s damp, and it will rub out without any trouble.

## BOSTON FOOD FAIR.

Opens October 2 for One Month-More Exhibits Music, Silver Senvenirs, Nevel Entertainments and Pretty Cirls than Ever-Bechanic, Building Undergoing a Transfermation - Several Surprises in Store for Visitors All around them and below

The sound of hammers blow on blow. presages, not: "The Laurehing of the Ship" in this in tance, but the Launching of the Great Food Fair of 1899, at out which all New England

## **WALTER BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa**



Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited. Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Il—In some parts of Russia the only foot for the people consists at present of acorns, leaves and the soft bark of trees.

A new way of bissting rock is to place a cality in scotting the very first it was known that the policy of the management would be one of progressive enterprise and open-handed liberal translation and open-handed liberal translation and covertain.

at the head of the musical piogrammes; Nell Dot Banche in charge of the Woman's Depart-Dot Evache in charge of the Woman's Department; The New England Sportsman in control of "Sportsman's Paradise," and Caterer Bow of Norumbega fame presiding in the cale, it can be seen that the '90 Food Fair has many pleasures in store for visito's. Then, to', may be mertioned the Romany Bye gypsy queen and her saite of dark-eyed attendants; the Penobscot Indians in their picturesque dresses of embroidered buckskin; the "Indemnisia" Paris it aread buckskin; the "Indemnisia" Paris it areas the p ered buckskin; the "Judgment of Paris," starting in its realism; the "Charge of the Red Brisade" and a bost of other attractions.

The booths, with their varied decorations and brilliant illuminations and beyles of pretty girls, will suggest a glimpse of fairyland, many of the exhibitors having prepared beautiful electrical surprises. Three thousand silver souvenirs will begiven away each morning by the management and a new system of distrib as to avoid crowding and delay, has been The first 1500 ladies purchasing admission

tickets each morning at Exhibition Hall ticket office, No. 99 Huntington avenue, but at no other entrance, will receive these elegant Dewey Bou venir Spcom, as follows: The first five hundred ladies, one quarter dozen; the second five hur-dred ladies, one-sixth of a dozen, and the third five hundred ladies, one-(we fith of a dozen. N. B.—The tickets entitling ladies to these beautiful souvenirs must be purchased as above.

The entrances this year are airo arranged so as to prevent confusion in admitting the throags

of visitors, and a special entrance for members of the press, through the manager's office, has also been provided The doors of the exposition will be opened to the public Monday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M., and the inaugural exercises will occur at 3 P. M.

#### BRILLIANTS.

Far dearer the grave or the prison. Illumed by one patriot name, Than the trophies of all who have risen On L'berty's mins to fame!

Friendship is to plant of hasty growth. The' planted in esteem's dee; -Txed soil, The gradual culture of a kind intercourse Must bring it to perfection. -Joanna Baillia

Ted says the stars are fire-fles, lost, As far, far up they fit w; Roy calls them little sliver nails To hold the floor of blue; May sails them gimlet-holes in heaven, To let the glory through.

-Mira C. Parsons Fash'on to often makes a monstrous noise, Bids us, a fickle jade, like fools adore The poorest trash, the meanest toys. -Peter Pinday.

For a tear is an intellectual thing. And a sigh is the sword of an angel king; And the bitter groan of a martyr's woe Is an arrow from the Almighty's bow.

Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness This is the state of man: Today he puts forth The tender leaves of hope; to nerrow blossoms And bears his blushing honors thick upon him : The third day comes a frost, a killing frost, And - when he thinks, good, easy man, full surely His greatness is a-ripening—nips his re ot, And then he falls as I do. I have ventured, L'ke little wanton boys that swim on blad This many summers in a sea of glory, But far beyond my depth. My high-blown pride At length broke under me, and now has left me, Weary and old with service, to the mercy Of a rude stream that must forever hide me Vain I omp and glory of this world I hate ye. feel my heart new open'd. O how wrate Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favors! There is betwirt that smile we would aspire to, That sweet aspect of princes and their rule More pangs and fears than wars or women have And when to falls he falls like Lucifer, Never to hope again.

## Easy to Take Easy to Operate Because purely vegetable — yet ther ough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

General House Furnishers . . .

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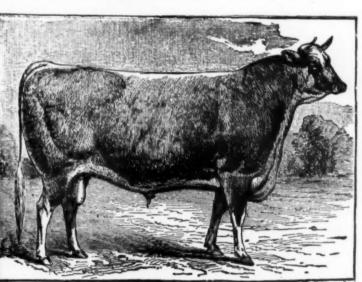
MASSACHUSELTS PLOUGHMAN.

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### POULTRY,

#### Practical Poultry Points.

Probably if an hundred poultry keepers were asked which is the best breed of hens for a man to keep for profit, a dozen would each name a different breed, while the others would hesitate and inquire closely into circumstances and conditions before giving a decisive answer, if, indeed, they could be induced to give one at all.

But ask as many which is the best breed of ducks, and the answer would be almost a unanimous decision in favor of the Pekin. It seems to combine all the good qualities that can be desired. It is not only hardy, but it seems to have adapted itself to all extremes of the country, from Canada to Fiorida and Texas.

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If not quite as large as the Alysbury, it makes a more rapid growth, and can be fitted for market at a much earlier age. It is as prolific of eggs as any of the ducks we know of, and the eggs show a fertility indicative of the greatest vigor in both male and female. And yet it is not a roving bird, requiring large range to maintain its health, but it is one of the most quiet denizens of small yard, and does not need the water range that used to be thought so necessary to the old-fashioned puddleducks, that were but little better fitted to the confinement of a yard than would be the mallard of the

Its color not only makes it ornamental when alive, but gives its feathers a value when plucked that is second only to the feathers of the goose, and perhaps better pointed out to us in the Pekin duck.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert of the Central Experiment Farm at Ostawa undertook last winter to test the comparative merits of pullets and old hens. We have not space for the full report, but will give results, it being declared that all had same food and care.

From Dec. 1 to May 31, inclusive, six months of the period of high prices, eight Barred Plymouth Rocks pallets hatched beneficial to the half-hardy roses and many April 30 and May 24 laid 648 eggs; eight White Plymouth Rocks hatched April 25 and some of them are better trimmed in the May 9 laid 526 eggs; eight White Leghorns hatched June 11 laid 538 eggs; eight Brown Leghorns hatebed May 17 laid 481 eggs; pullets laid in six months 2919 eggs.

the result from pullets was: Eight Barred | cattle. Plymouth Rocks 298 eggs, eight White

pullets. The old fowl laid larger eggs than the pullets, but 48 pullets laid 855 eggs more While this was not described as a test of

should be in such a test, we think an analysis of the average for each breed conveys a lesson.

#### Poultry and Game.

The market is steady on poult'y, with only light receipts and moderate demand. Fresh-killed chickens, large roasters, Easterp, 14 to 17 cents, and Western 12 to 14 Perhaps they do not weigh as much, but 12th cents for Western. Fresh-killed fowl.
13 cents for Eastern, 12 for Western, and
The same thing is true of case. some Southern small at 111 cents. Geese While the common cabbages sell now at \$3 and Duchess go at \$2 to \$2 50, and Maine while the common cabbages sell now at 35 and Dichess go at 32 to 3 \$1.80 to \$2.40. Live fowi are 10 to 11 centr, as oabbages, and they do not require and wanted at \$2.50 to \$3 No. 2 and comand chickens 10 to 12 cents. Old roosters stronger land or more manure, while the mon sorts at \$1.25 to \$1.56. Farmers bring 6 to 7 cents alive and 7 cents dressed. Live only extra labor is the watching and tying in windfalls and hand-picked at 40 to 75 young ducks 10 to 11 cents. Chicken grouse up at the proper time, which is but a little steady at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair, and plever at labor. \$2 50 to \$3 50 a dozen. A few yellow legs have been scarce as yet, and while some sell

## HORTICULTURAL.

## Orchard and Garden.

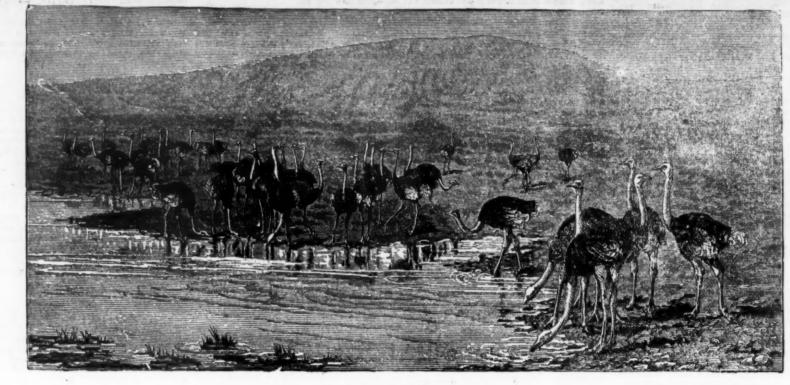
Last spring we planted a small plot of evergreen sweet corn. The seed came from house, and was nice looking seed, apparently perfect. When we came to use the corn, we found about one-half the ears to qualities that roots are noted for, but it will be the variety of popeorn known as the be hard to convince those who have experirice corp, excepting that the cobs are much poorly filled out to the end, in fact, with a cob as large in many cases as the evergreen

As we know of no popeorn growing near us, and the lot is so sheltered by buildings and trees that if there were it would be difficult for pollen from another field to reach it, we think the crossing must have been done last year, and while not showing ing the apparent hybrid this year.

The eld-fashioned red ear among field sorn, which was so much sought for at the husking bees, would appear occasionally every year for many years, though none were saved for seed, and even any red kernels that might come in the otherwise yellow ears were carefully sorted out and rejected. This leads us to believe that the effect of crossing does not usually appear in the grain the first year, but in the grain grown from shat seed.

We remember an old farmer once told us that when he had a variety of corn he wished to keep pure he tried to have it a quarter of a mile away from other varieties. and southwest from them, as the northeast winds from the seashore, near which he lived, were so damp that pollen did not blow far, while it would easily go the other way a quarter of a mile when the dry southwe wind was blowing. Perhaps the only safe way for a seed grower who desires to guargrown for him only by those who could and would take such pains as to grow only one kind, or to grow them at considerable dis-

Many of the tender or half-hardy varieties of raspberries and blackberries would endure our severe winters much better, if in the late fall the cultivator was run between the rows, throwing the earth toward the stems, and in effect ridging or hilling up around them a little. This loose earth forms a mulch which prevents frequent freezing and thawing, and it has the great advantage of being a mulch that can be quickly and cheaply applied, compared to the labor of bringing mulching material from other places and putting it in place. To be most effectual it should be done as late in the fall as possible, and if delayed until some morning when the ground is



OSTRICH FARMING.

being light and porous.

out of old or superfluous cames should be done before this, as it facilitates the working among them, and all the wood removed should be taken away and purned to destroy any insects or their eggs and any fungous discases that may be on or in them. We do not doubt that similar treatment would be spring. But the hilling up around them will help to protect their roots.

We see in an exchange that an American eight Black Minoress hatched May 6 and 26 traveling in France was surprised at finding aid 428 eggs; eight Langshans hatched May green corn on the ear upon the bill of fare at 15 and 16 and some later laid 298 eggs; 48 a hotel in Paris. The landlord said that he ullets laid in six months 2919 eggs.

Now for the old hens. Talites White for his American patrons. We are gla 1 if Leghorns laid 503 eggs, seven Black Mi- they have learned one good thing more norcas laid 436 eggs, 10 Barred Plymouth from this country, and to have effected the Ricks laid 489 eggs, eight Whits Plymonth introduction of green sweet corn into Rocks laid 324 eggs and nine colored Dork- Europe is better than to try to extend our ings laid 312 eggs; 47 old hens laid 2064 eggs. | market there for the corn which we ought During the three months of highest prices to keep at home to fat:en our hogs and beef

Plymonth Rocks 232 egg , eight White Log- the red cabbage or the Savoy cabbage? So from indigestion, constipation or stomach many who like cabbage think there is none troubles of any kind if given their peck of and we have seen a farmer in the market and the common red beets make a very any desire to eat her pigs. streets of Boston sell out his horse load of deep-colored butter that buyers like to see. common cabbage, and then buy a dozen of Savoy cabbage to carry home for his own use; yet we never found it more difficult to grow the Savoy or the red cabbage than the round or the flat-headed green cabbage, and they wou'd head as well as the others.

come in at about the same price. Partridges getting into a rut and staying there possi- Bartletts, New York, barrels, \$3 to \$4.50, bly declaring each year that they will and \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel for good natives at 80 cents to \$1 a pair, prime nearby birds change next spring, but never changing his Cooking pears, 59 cents to \$1 a bushel

> hind the simes. The Real Value of Roots.

comes into more preminence as fall advances, and the grass pasture and the fodder corn begin to give out. The sile has caused large extent, because the ensilage is aucoudiet of ensilage to eat the roots. The ant-



## Hopeless and Helpless.

The consequences of a diseased condition of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system are most disastrous to the whole body. One by one every organ may become involved. The misery is maddening, The most extreme cases of "stomach trouble" and the evils resulting from it have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood and builds up the body with sound healthy flesh.

healthy flesh.

"I was taken with severe headache," writes Thomas A. Swarts, Box 103, Sub-Station C. Columbus, Ohio, then cramps in the stomach, and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. I just gave money to the doctors whenever I thought they would do me any good, but the more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I had become a poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of chair, and I got so thin I had given up to die, thinking that I could not be cured. Then I saw one of my neighbor boys and he said, "Take my advice and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself." The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles is about six weeks I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) pounds. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure

flavor of the roots appeals to their palates, The fall trimming, pruning and outting and they est them very much as a person would est cake or candy. But the rocts have no such injurious qualities as cake or eration, they promote digestion and assist of the shrubs on the lawn, excepting that stomath of other indigestible matter gives we had one that was quite as well rounded to them a va'ue not to be overlooked If beets can be purchased at five cents again.

> cultivat'on the sugar beets can be raised at an average cost of two and three cents a bushel. The economy in raising them for winter feeding is further emphasized when we consider the direct effect they have upon the dairy cows and butter. Dairy cows fed with sugar beets right than those not supplied with beets. taken. C. W. JONES. New York.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

Apples have been arriving freely, and anything that is not strictly fancy. Nova \$3 or less. But few Kings come in yes, and Tae same thing is true of cauliflowers | they are firm at \$2.50 to \$3. Some 20-Onnee and prices are higher. But few Seckels at We think it is simply a case of the farmer \$3 to \$5 a barrel, or \$1 50 to \$2 a bushel. will readily bring \$1.25 or if large \$1.50 a plan until he finds that he is very much befor extra, with fair to good at 75 cents to \$1.25. Plums only in moderate supply and steady, eight pound baskets The value of the root crop for feeding Damsons at 40 cents, Green Gage 35 to 40 cents, Reine Claude and large eating plums 25 cents, with common blue and green at 15 to 20 cents. Grapes mostly in what we have heretofore found a reliable many farmers to abandon root crops to a pony baskets at 11 cents for Delaware, 10 cents for Niagara, 8 cents for Salem, with lent and juley, supplying in a degree the Concord, Brighton and Martha at 7 to 8 cents; large baskets double these prices. A few cases at 50 to 75 cents for Dalaware, 50 mented with both to give up the root; for en- to 65 cents for Niagara and 50 to 60 cents larger than that usually grown, and but silage. While recogn zing the value of the for Concord. Wild grapes bring more than latter in all winter feeding, it should not be the cultivated, as they are thought to be forgotten that all animals will leave the daily | Dester for making jellies, and they sell at 2 to 4 cents a pound, or \$1 to \$2 a bushel,

according to quality. Cranberries are coming freely from Cape of these pests. and Muscats 65 to 95 cents. Jobbing rates Tae weather during this time was war sold for less than \$1.50 a case were de four days. In add tion, the calves got cidedly out of their best condition. Cali- average of 14 pounds of skimmilk beside formis oranges not abundant at \$5 to \$6 a grain and hay. box for good to choice and \$6.25 to "The calves drank several times a day,n for fancy and extra. Sorrento much at a time, but often. I noticed sever and Rodi practically out of the market, unless a small los is sent from New York. Oftentimes they would take a few mouth-Then if good they cost from \$5 to \$6 a box. fuls of grain, go and get two or three sups Some Jamaica eranges have arrived and are held at \$7 to \$7.50 a barrel, or \$3 to \$4 Even after their ration of milk they would a box. Some grape fruit at \$6.50 to \$8 a take a few swallows of water. box, good to fancy. Repacked lemons from cold storage \$3.50 to \$4 50 a box, fresh ar- water in addition to their milk ration; it rivals, good to choice, \$4 50 to \$5, fancy and also shows that they like it often and not extra \$5.50 to \$6. A few years ago we had no oranges or lemons to quote at this season of the year, but with cold storage and new sources of supply they can be found the year around now. Pineapples ordinary to goed \$12 to \$16.50 per hundred. Some of the large Jamaica at \$30 to \$40.

Live Stock Notes. When we were breeding pigs for sale, lessened her feed or changed its character so that she would fatten more and produce less milk. This with us meant increasing the amount of corn meal, and reducing the wheat bran, also giving her food with less

than the feathers of some geese. It seems to thrive equally well in flocks of a dezen or a thousand, and we have not yet had a fault much upon the earth that is thrown up to the Pakin dock.

The free an inch deep, or about that, it will be none the worse, as the success depends at thousand, and we have not yet had a fault much upon the earth that is thrown up to the pakin dock.

The free an inch deep, or about that, it will be none the worse, as the success depends of pigs at a stated price. This left the with previous week this shows an increase of pigs at a stated price. It may be that the watery, juloy, sweet smaller ones to be fed longer, yet it some corn. 857 000 bushels of oats and 30,000 bushels of oats and smaller ones to be red longer, yet it some-times happened that if any were left with the sow for a week after the first ones were bushels of wheat, 19,249,000 bushels of oorb, sold, they were heavier than the first lot. 4,701.000 bushels of oats, 625,000 bushels of This gradual reduction of the litter left the rye and 660 bushels of barley. eandy. Og the contrary, when fed in mod- last to prevent any caking of the udder by a too sudden taking them away at once, and, in the assimilation of other foods. The roots thanks to the changed food, she would themselves are nearly or quits wholly direally have but little milk, and instead of gestible, and there is practically no watts the lean sow that some of our neighbors to them, and the fact that they clear the had when one had raised a litter of pigs, out as we cared to have her for breeding

> a bushel they are considered by all feed. To attempt to raise good, plump pigs, ers as profitable food for the cattle. But such as suit most buyer, by passing all the the question comes up, Why pay five food for them through the milk of the sow, cents a bushel? With fair soil and good by feeding her milk-producing slop until the pigs are seven or eight weeks old, is severe on her, and does not always result in growing good pigs, either.

> If we had desired to keep all the pigs ourselves, we should have followed a similar plan in removing two or three of the bestlooking ones at intervals of two or three through the winter show bester health days, so that the last one would be with her and a bester capacity for milk producing a week or 10 days longer than those first

Why is it that so few farmers ever grow the red cabbage or the Savoj cabbage? So many who like cabbage think there is none troubles of any kind if given their near the red cabbage think there is none troubles of any kind if given their near the red cabbage think there is none troubles of any kind if given their near the red cabbage think there is none troubles of any kind if given their near the red cabbage think there is none troubles of any kind if given their near the red cabbage think there is none troubles of any kind if given their near the red cabbage think there is none troubles of any kind if given their near the red cabbage think there is no near the red cabbage the changed again, and made less fattening, to cffer following comparisons: Kansas, 35,522, keep her in good breeding condition. If eggs, eight Black Minorea 166 eggs, eight as good as the Savoy, more tender and delicate in flavor than any other. Then in some ever, results from this diet. The butter is in, and we usually had none, we liked to city restaurants the red cabbage, out up directly affected both in quality and quanraw in vinegar, is a favorite reliab, and tity. There is a perceptible increase in the green corn fodder or waste vegetables from country much liked by their country cusbutter from cows carefully fed with a hay the garden nearly every day as long as we tomers, who drop in for a lunch when shop-ping in the city. Yet they are seldom seen sugar beets. All of the beets seem to im-row again. With this care she never was 15,880,000 do.; Rew York, 5,306,000 and 8,086,the breeds, or so considered, as all the ping in the city. Yet they are seldom seen sugar beets. All of the beets seem to impose the same age as they on the farms or even in country markets, prove the richness of the cream and butter, constipated and we never had one manifest

We believe that the sugar beet is worth more to feed out to breeding sows, both before they farrow and while suckling the pigs, than any sugar manufacturers are willing to pay for them, and, in fact, we dealers are inclined to make concessions on doubt the profit in selling them when one has any growing or milk-producing stock to feed them to. And the mangels are worth err, 14 to 17 cents, and Western 12 to 14 Perhaps they do not weigh as much, but Sootia Gravensteins are in demand at \$3.50 feed them to. And the mangels are worth they usually sell at higher price, and often for best, well-colored fruit, but many go at nearly as much to feed out, while a much larger crop can be grown of either the Giant or the Gobe than of the sugar best.

Harper's Round Table is responsible for the statement that the Postoffice Depart-ment of the United States pays regular salaries to some thousands of cats every year. It gives, upon the authority of the auditor of the department at Washington, the following examples of amounts paid annually at various places: New York city \$40, R chmond, Va., \$16, Omaha \$10, Minneapolis \$15 St. Paul \$10, and he further said that there were more than 1000 offices in the United States where there were regular appropriations for the cats. Ol course the money is actually paid to the jaultor of the building, and he is supposed to expend it in feeding the cats. At one of the offices in the above list when application was made for this appropria tion, the postmaster stated that the office est had killed 125 rats in two menths, her best records being nine in one night and seven another night.

have been done by so many rats can scarcely be estimated, especially in those Western cities where samples of grain and floor are passing through the mails daily. But the tarmer does not usually appreciat the value of a good eat on his farm, when grain stacks and grain bins and the veg tables in the cellar would suffer severe lo if the eat did not help to reduce the numb

Cod and demand is moderate. Barrels sell "In order to determine how much wate at \$3.50 to \$4.25, boxes \$1.75 for choice and the herd of 13 calves at the Kansas Agri \$1 for common. Some blueberries come cultural College would drink, the water yet from British provinces at 6 to 9 cents given them for a week was weighed, an quart. California fruit at auction sold at put in a barrel with an attachment for le o cents to \$2.50 a case for pears, 80 cents to ting it out as fast as needed. In the seve \$1.15 for peaches, and 60 to 85 cints for days the 13 calves drank 868 pounds e pranes, with Tokay grapes at \$1 to \$1.30 water, or an average of eight pounds a day about 25 cents a case higher. The pears that for the first three days and cooler the la

"The calves drank several times a day.n times that took only one or two swallew of water, then back to their grain again. " This experiment shows that calves need

se much at a time. Always see that it is fresh and elean." "We make it nearly 9} pounds of water

each per day, or 264 pounds of drink."

Special to Agriculturists. During the week of the Farmers' National Congress, the old and popular house of Leopold Morse & Co., the well-known clothiers, invite all members of the congress to visit their establishment, which is on Washington street, Adams grare and Brattle street, and within two min our meaned of weaning them was to have a side trough at which they could feed as soon as they could be taught to do so, and as they began to eat more there and make less demand upon the sow for milk, we lessened her faed or shared its character. upon as being just as represented. Read Leo pold Morse & Oo.'s advertisement in another

—Imports of dry goods and merchandise at port of New York for last week \$9.160,870 slop in it, which, in fact, we would have had sgainet \$9 390.556 previous week and \$5,629,252 same week last year.

good share of the skimmilk.

When about seven weeks old we let it be known among our sustomers that the one \$535,000 bushels of oats, \$27,000 bushels of

—The shipments of live animals and dressed beef last week included 3320 eattle, 15,643 quariers of beef from Feston; 2172 cattle, 100 sheep, 30,267 quarters of beef from New York, 950 cattle, 1500 quarters of beef from Balti-more, 1262 quarters of beef from Philadelphia, 850 eattle from Newport News; 3625 eattle, 4353 sheep from Montreal, a total of 9417 cattle, 4453 sheep, 38,672 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these 5413 eattle, 1789 sheep, 32,125 quarters of beef went to Livergo 3; 2198 cattle, 2094 sheep, 5893 quarters of beef to London; 788 cattle, 821 sheep to Glassow; 401 cattle, 149 sheep to Bristol; 244 cattle to Hall; 301 eattle to Newcastle; 1154 quarters of beef to Southampton; 78 eattle, 100 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

-Bast-bound shipments flour, grain and provisions from Chicago last week were 128 377 tons, the week previous 99,658 tons, and for cor-

responding week last year, 40,808 tons.

——Trafton makes shipments from the Atlantic Coast last week to include 382,400 barrels of flour, 2,224,000 bushels of wheat, 3,188,000 bushels of eors. Italy took 70,000 bushels of cats, and Spain had 21,000 bushels of core.

and 42,108,000 do.; Michigan, 12,808,000 and 84.062,000 do.; ludiana, 20,581,000 and 88,426,-000 do.; llunois, 10,264,000 and 19,884 000 do.; Kentucky, 7.776,000 and 14,465,000 Missouri, 12,574,000 and 14,104 - do.; Pennsylvania, 18,060,000 and

000 co.; Maryland, 9,538,000 and 11.740,000 dc.; Virginia, 5,836,000 and 10,626,000 do. Rast of the Rockies all States show decreases, the cor-Parative totals this and last year being 214,978. 000 and 343.875,000 bushels, or 138,000,000 decrease. Pacific Coast yields are: California, 46 888,000 and 12.224,000 bushels; Oregon 18,030,000 and 24,708,000, making totals 59-916,060 and 36,932,000 bushels, or 23,000,000

-The egg market is firmer, with only modes ate supplies coming in. Nearby and Cape tancy are indemand at 24 to 25 cents, and are source. Eastern fresh bring 18 to 20 cents, an Western 1714 to 1814 cent, with a few well-known marks at 19 cents. There are now 141, 464 cases in cold storage, nearly 4000 cases less than last week, against 107,068 cases at this

## Agriculturel Fairs for 1899.

ľ	State and tremeline manustrums.	
l	STATE AND GENERAL EXHIBITIONS.	
l	British Columbia, New Westminster Oct. 3 to 6	_
l	Georgia, Atlanta	
	Illinois, SpringfieldSept. 25 to 30	
	Michigan, Grand RapidsSept. 25 to 30	
	New Jersey, Waverly ParkOct. 2 to 6	
	New Jersey, Inter State, Trenton Sept. 25 to 29	
	North Oarolina, Raleigh Oct. 16 to 21	-
	North Dakota, Mandan	-
	Nova Scotia, Halifax Sept. 23 to 30	18
١	Omaha ExpositionJuly 1 to Nov. 1	
Ì	Rhode island, ProvidenceOcr. 9 to 12	16
	St. Leuis, St. LouisOct. 2 to 7	150
1	South Carolina, Columbia	10
1	South Daketa, Yankton	15
	Spekane (Wash.) FruitOst. 4 to 15	120
		08
	Texas, Dallas	
	Virginia, NorfelkOct. 3 to 6	_
	MASSACHUSETTS.	

50	Massachusetts Horticultural, BostonOct. 8, 4
re	Weymouth, South Weymouth
e-	.,
88	MAINE.
ar	Androsceggin Valley, Canton
97	New Gloucester and Danville, Upper
1-	GloucesterSept. 37, 28
er ad	North Knox, Union
14	Association, E. PittstonSept. 26 to 25
en en	Richmond Farmers' Club, Richmond
_	Corner
of y.	Shapleigh and Acton, ActonOet. 3 to 3 Rapford Trotting and air Association
m	Sagadahoc County, TepshamOst. 10 to 19
181	Somerset Ucunty, Anson
an	Southern Aroostook, Sherman MillsSept. 98
88	West Oxford, FryedurgSept. 96 to 28
-	West Penobscot, Exeter
to	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
al	Bradford and Newbury, BradfordSept. 36 to 38 Upper Coos and Essex, ColebrookSept. 35 to 38
	VERMOST.

Hilleide, Cummington ......

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Hingham, Hirgham.

Caledonia Grange, E. Hardwick
Union, TunbridgeOct. 3 to
Valley Fair, Brattleboro Sept. 27, 5
Windsor, Woodstock
COMMECTICUT.
Chester, ChesterBept. 2
Clinton, Clinton Oct.
Conn. Dairymen's Asso'n, HartfordJan. 17, 1
Danbury, DanburyOct. 2 to
East Granby, East GranbyOct.
Granby, Granby
Harwinton, HarwintonOct.
Madison, MadisonOct.
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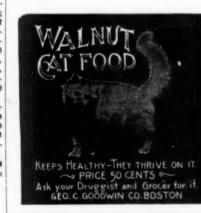
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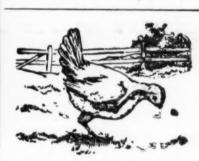
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BOSTON, MASS., SEPIEMBER 30, 1899

So it's Park equare's " manifest destiny." Well, that's a suphemistic term for a meat

Our best wishes for the success of the pursuits in America. That people should Wage-Earners' Emergency and General

Parkhurst is at home agair, and has already scored the Mazet committee and reiterated his old charges against P'att's discussed, it remains true that the misunmachina. Vacation really is over Esgage your passage arrly on the new

Canarder Ivernia. Insamuch as the Count-

ess of Ravensworth was its christener, Bos-

tonians will be particularly glad to extend to it the hospitality of our dock. Those of our readers who can make I convenient to visit Boston next week should the gentlemanly ways of breadwinning. not fall to attend the sessions of the Farm-

ers' National Congress at Fancuil Hall, Oct.

The wheelmen are agreed that the lantern is entirely unnecessary to their welfare, and beg to go without it. With characteristic egotism they neglect to consider that the lantern is necessary to the welfare of a few people who sometimes walk about, and occasionally even cross a street after

Happy memories of Museum days make scientions editor and the high-minded many of us echo with Clement Scott, When teacher occupy stations worthy of all plaise. will Pinero return chastened to his "Sweet The self-merificing physician must also Lavender," and Sidney Grundy turn from command our admiration. The lawyer degeneracy to paint us another Berjamin who is sincerely strenuous in behalf of Goldfir ch in another "Pair of Spectacles?" The public has not lost its appreciation of fuses to become a politiciar, should be pure, sweet comedy. America, Mr. Grundy, classed among the fortunate workers in the can care for something more healthful than world. Beyond the so called "learned" prothe gutter and the dem!-monde.

Times have changed and customs have line are interpreters of the beattiful, and been modified in the teaching of dancing as hence compying an enviable place, but artiin every ether pedagogical endeavor. The sans who are right-minded and ambitious dancing masters have been holding a con- may also claim measurably to be in the line vention in Lynn this past week, at which it of inspired creative work. And "the was demonstrated that raw youths and man with the hoe," who sows and reaps in gawky girls no longer ' toe a line " as the God's season, surely he is in more intimate first step towards tripping the light fan- daily contact with the Master Artist and astic. Now, for sooth, dancing is "the his obedient artisans, natural lawr, than is language of motion," and it is taught by a any ordinary poet, novelist, musician or grammar! Whether the studying goes on painter. while one does one's steps is not quite

An English paper says that the imports very best for his sons if he had turned their of beeon and ham itt ) Great Britain have increased from a little over 240,000 tens in the year ending June 30, 1894, to over 300, 000 tons in the year ending June 30, 1899 Of this amount more than one-half of both ham and bacon came from the United States, with Danma'k second on bacon and of his change; but if he perches himself on Canada third. And yet they tell us that our becon and hams do not suit the English trade because they are too fat. We think some one ate about 200,000 tons of it last

With Admiral Sampson commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, the station will serene in his outlook upon life and cononce more attain to all its old social and naval prestige. Tals is a case of the right man in the right place, for the incumbent labor within certain pettily confined has decided business executive ability and is capitally equipped to carry on the extensive improvements inaugurated by Rear is pre-eminently a noble sphere, whether Admiral Howison. More than that, Samp- his implement be the pen, the brush, the ever shown h'malf polished and courteons the world is that which would dub such a and most considerate of all with whom he man "a brother to the ox." may come in conta t

The heavy rain which began early on the lu these days of rush and strenuous busimorning of Sept. 20 is what old-fashioned ness demands we are apt to remark unthinkfarmers have long looked upon as one of the ingly that the dead are very soon forget. best indications of the weather in the imme- Sometimes we que t'on seriously the use of diate future. It follows three frosts in striving to do good and to be good in a world succession on the last days of last week. which seems to care so little about it all. These frosts came on cool, still and cloud- To every one of us come cocasional moments the currents of air allowed the cold of the and man seems more a failing than a virtue. apper atmosphere to settle down to the At such times it is good to hear somebody earth and cause rime frosts. In some sea- speak thoughtfully and appreciatively of sons what is called the line storm is delayed the good influence spread abroad by a noble notil after the equinox. Its coming Sept life. It matters little what the particular indicates a normal winter for subject of inspiration may be. All that all the localities where the storm reaches. Not nearly enough rain has fallen as yet kindle by his own faith our momentarily to make up for the deficiency during the faltering belief in the divinity of our kind. summer. This may indicate either much ning's tribute to the pure, uplifting inflarainfall the coming few week", which is probable, or some dry weather now and a great deal of snow next winter. All farm- Mrs. Ellen Johnson. "At the memorial ers will agree now that some dry weather, to enable them to secure their fail crops, would be for the best. City people generally dislike rain at any time, but their wishes don's count much. An old story lis told of a clergyman who was once asked by his congregation to pray for rain. He said he would do so if they could all sgree, but they neve : could, so the prayer for rain had

when he was on (a th with us? And who Mr. Samuel T. Datton's training class for that knew Mrs. Johnson can say that at college graduates has just begun another least in spirit she does not seem to be as year of its excellent work in the Brookline near and potent as she was when we saw High School. This class, which has for its her last?" object the acquirement through experience of a practical knowledge of the art of words which properly rebuke the flippant "How soon we are forget!" Shakspere pedagogy, has become a valuable adjunct to college training in that it furnishes the makes Marc Antony the mouthplece of the recet t college graduate who desires to ga'n cynicism: experience in teaching ample opportunity for study and observation. For many years a grave question for the recent gradnate has been how she should get en Bat we must never forget that this rerapport with the real work of instruction, mark was Altony's, made for his own She knows enough to teach at once, but she selfish purposes. feets that she needs to be adjusted gradually to the educational conditions which cb. is but part of the promise. The good fruit ta'n in our public schools. Just here we are further told, will spring up, twenty it is that Mr. Da ton's class has proved and a hundred fold. And so indeed it is in so valuable. By means of the breadth and life, however we may be inclined in our self poise his pupil teachers acquire by dark days to question it. Mrs. Johnson actual contact with alert young minds and gave herself soul and body to the work of bidles, many a young woman finally pre- reforming down-fallen women. She besides in her own schoolroom with confi- lieved in her women and in her work, and dence and distinction, where, had no such she lived her ideal. She brought to the training it tervened, she might ever have minds of many lukewarm Christians the remained an instructor of doubtful, or, at thought of their duty towards their unbeet, medicore ability. Indirectly the ex- fortunate sisters. It was new to them to cellent Brookline schools, too, are made a look upon the outcast as anything except few degrees more excellent because of their uite reprobate. Mrs. Johnson, however pupils' contact with Mr. Datton's bidy of taught that there was hope-and found a college-trained young women. This educa-tional expert did a splendid thing in more live a self-respecting life. Hers was a ways than one when he organized his train-splendid example of the power of realized ing class for college graduates.

Again the farmer stands at the head of vision of improved public institutions a the processien. Again the nation's prosperity is continued through the splendid barvests secured by the toil of the husband- in our State are receiving the benefit of this man. Toe world wants our wheat and corr, our cotton and tobacce, our beef and discontent with existing conditions. From pork, for which it is willing to exchange its this to bettering things is but a natural gold. Our sur plus farm products are making our nation rieb, and the farming interests should have due credit therefor. Our statesmen and political economists are thankful for this condition of affairs. Let them not same were crowned, even in her lifetime, forget their obligation when our farmers with the success which they deserved. But knock at the legislative doors for some act this is a mere nothing compared to the unior appropriation in the line of national versality of the reverence which Miss Dix's

interests in the halls of Congress, as well as inspired. at the polls and at the harvest. Encourage | Examp this strong arm of national life and viger. timulate the agriculture of the land.

let's ploture of the French peasant to

at is compatible with service. The occupa-

should, of course, be the most desirable ones.

The minister's comes first. To the honor of our land be it said, the Christian minis-

ter has always been accorded the highest

place in our complex scelety. The con

human justice, and the statesman who re-

tessions noted there would seem to be no pos-

sibility of absolutism. Artists in whatever

We may well ask ourselver, ther, whether

there is any possible defence after all for

the old contention that a man had done his

faces toward the higher professions. Tae

which the young minister or lawyer under-

narrowness of professionism and recognizes

the stilts of his college and professional

training, and looks down pityingly on all

laborers who have not enjoyed his privi-

leger, he is smaller and less a man than the

The man who exults in his manhood is

scious of his sonship with God, is, as Burns

wrote long ago, a man for a'l he may not

The Influence of a Noble Life

counts is that some noble soul is able to

Such testimony is Dr. Walter Chan-

ence of the kind of life lived by the late

service," writes Dr. Channing to a contemporary, "two thoughts occurred to me

which, though they are in no way new.

seem to me well worth emphasizing. First,

the influence of a noble life, which increases

in its effects long after in its material form

it has ceased to exist. Who can say that

Phillips Brooks is dead? Does he not live

more vividly and really in the minds and

hearts of thousands of persons than he di

These are the words of a busy man,

Mr. Markham has immortalized.

en for men the world over, he is worthy

of course, be endlessly multiplied, but those which we have quoted shall suffice. They Men With and Without Hoes. are but typical, it should be remembered. influences are always computed at The article on "A Farmer's Balance on d interest. Tals we never really sheet for 1898." which appeared in the Re-It does not particularly matter at this Good inflaences are always computed at stage that Mr. Edwin Markham has vehenently denied any intention on his part to forget, though occasionally it becomes view of Reviews for last March, shows the blurred in our minds. All honor to noble net profits on 6000 seres of lows grain farmunderestimate the dignity of agricultural souls like Dr. Channing, who at such times ing to have been \$50,855.22. ever have supposed a poem inspired by Mil- recall to us our better selves!

refer to the self-respecting American farmer seems sufficient y baral. But On Sep t. 17, 1826, forty-three years ago leaving that side of the question quite untoday, the statue of Benjamin Franklin, which stands in front of Boston's City derstanding in some quarters of the appliation of "Tae Man Wish the He" Hall, was dedicated with appropriate and imposing orremonies. There was a grand has done much good, in that it has made military and civic parade, and Hon. us ask ourselves why we Americans Robert C. Winthrop delivered the oradraw a line between some occupations tion. Oa the Fourth of July of the and other occupations. In a word, it has caused us to demand whether there is any real raison d eire in the old, old notion that the "learned" professions are peculiarly Other things being equal then it would lished in New York, thus tells of the seem that the ideal profession for each separate man of us is the one where we can best keep in touch with the world's prog-

Green, we do not know of any statue raised to anybody in any public place of the city. year rose upon an altered state of things.

Washington in July, Boston raised hers to will be made to know it.

life possible to him, in his environment, his sor, as an "(fliver and gentleman" has chisel or the hoe. The great stupidity in like Brown's Washington, in the clothes of the time; the hat under the arm; a cane in Lucien puts \$100 to \$300 in the bank or he

The problem of a livelihood and a vocation

same year, the equestrian statue of George Washington, in Union square, New York city, was trangurated. The Editor's Easy Chair of Harper's Monthly Magazine of December, 1856, then as now pubmonies in each city. Aft ir speaking of the dearth of statues in public places, it says that: ress, win the respect of our fellows, stand "Since the effizy of the gracious Taird for good in our community, and be as free George was tumbled down at the Bewling tions which approximately meet these needs

"But the sun of the Fourth of July of this That showery sun looked upon the new equestrian statue of Washington in Union place, the work of H. K. Browne, already known among the most eminent of our sculptors. The city of New York-the greatest city upon the Western continentappropriated \$50, or some similar sum, toward paying the expense of inaugurating the statue of the greatest man in the history of the West arn continent. There was a salute, a burst of music, an oration, and the statue of Washirgton was inaugurated. "While New York raised her sta'ue to

Franklin in Santembar. There was a difference in the ceremony. Boston always does such things with self respect, with a dignified e'aborat on which marks the event and honors the actors. New York nusties them off as if she were ashamed of herself to be caught, in the nineteenth cas tpry, honoring anybody with a statue. New York makes the inauguration of the Washington statue an unimportant episede in her Fourth of July celebration. Boston devotes an autumn day to the festival, sum. mons all her citizens, inv tas all the people of the Sa'e, and compels the country to know that she is honoring one of her children. New York invites an eloquent answer would seem to lie in the spirit with divine to say a few words at an carly hour in the morning, when the beautiful work axes his work. If he looks beyond the is unveiled to the sun. Boston deputes one of her orators to prepare a careful and elaborate discourse, which all the papers publish and everybody may read and enjoy. York searcely knows, when all is over, that it has raised a status. Boston is corsciously proud of its act, and every visiter

least of the submerged French peasants "It is a curious corollary that Boston is probab'y the city most distinguished in all igence. It is called the Athens of America. Bu it undoubtedly realizes (t use its own word) what the Athens of chickens and turkeys a d horses. He bounds. If he lives the best life, the fullest G eece only symbolized.

The statue of Franklin, by R chard S. Greenough, is a noble work ; the figure elad,

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"Whatsoever ye sow, that shall ye reap

faith. Wherever strong souls are smitten with a way will be found to realize the ideal adin our State are receiving the benefit of this inspiration. The first step is, of course, progression. So it was with Dorothea Lynde Dix, that noble Boston revolutionist, whose long struggles to lessen degradation, neglect and misery among the suffering in-

progress. Let them think of the farmers' noble labors for the suffering instance have one hand; the head bent a little forward, Oradle of Liberty to the town, owned and assumed the management of the theatre but and the movement slightly advancing. It is the apothesels of Poor Richard, in the Examples of the distance which the light of one noble life shines in the world might, same way that Boston is the ap-Poor Richard's principles."

Does Farming Pay!

Reuben and Lucien Bradley were born and reared on a Michigan farm. This farm New York's and Boston's Way. had been ent from the woods by the father, and endless toll had been expended in bringing it to a state of fair productiveness. But even when the boys became of age it produced only a seanty living for the family.

> forced itself upon Reuben and Lucien They were strong, steady and industrious. They had graduated from the village school. The father was not able to set them up in business. They knew it and did not com-plain. He had done the be t he could. Reuben was tired of the country. He went to the town and apprenticed himself to a harness maker. Against the advice of his young friends, Lucien bought 60 acres of and and ran in debt for it.

In a year Reuben was carning a dol' ar a day. After the day's work he wore a white other people did, not because they were more comfortable. He had no de bts. Lucien had fair crops, but they yielded little more than enough to pay interest on the mortgage. He wore a ranged shirt and patched breeches and cowhide boots. People said that Renben was making a gentleman of himself and learning a trade in the bargain. In two years Reuben had completed his apprenticeship. He was now earning \$10 week. He boarded in a house stat had a fancy verands and green blinds. His

but he paid his interest and \$300 on his principal. People said Reuben was bound to come to the front. Reuben became foreman of the shop at \$50 a month. He bought a house and lot on the instalment plan and paid for it within five years. The country people called upon him and ate dinner when they went to town. Lucien paid off the mortgage

and owned the farm. People said that Reuben and Lucien were good citizens. In ten years more Ranben was still foreman of the shop. He received the same wages. He lived in the same house. He wore the same cut of shirt and same kind of pointed shoes. He smoked Havana elgars. Lucien built a new house and barn. He had a good carriage and a driving horse. He smoked a pipe. The ne'ghbors saw t'at every year he made some improve- as Col. Thomas Melville wore the cocked ment on the farm. The barn was full of tools. He wore a white shirt when he went | oocked hate." to town, and he had a pair of button shoes. People said that Lucien was becoming a prominent man and his word was good at

Renben began to complain that harness making was too confining. His health was breaking down. The proprietor of the shop was selfish and would not die and leave the business to him. Harness making was not what it used to be. Lucien bought more land. He went fishing when he wanted to. Renben came out new and then to spend history, whether ancient or modern, for the Sunday. The birds seemed to sing more general high average of prosperity and ingreener. Lucien indorsed Reuben's note. Lucien has pigs and cows and sheep and

the bank.

raises potatoes and beans and corn and wheat and garden stuff and fruits. He buys his groceries, tobacco and clothes. Reube buys everything. At the close of the year takes a trip to Boston. R uben does well if he comes out even. Lucien does not fret. Reuben grum bles.

The moral is that the \$200 a-year-income farm is a more important factor in the national welfare than the \$50,000 income farm is. The one is in the reach of any industrious and intelligent man. The other is in reach of the few. The one is safe and steady. The other is space a live and unfarm to make citizens. We use the other to make money. The large money-making farm is a useful object lesson. It shows that business and executive ability can make money from the land as well as from a salt mine or a bleycle factory. But it is a fallacy to hold it up as the ideal in Ameri can farming.-Professor Bailey, in American Monthly, Review of Reviews.

OLD BOSTON.

TWOLFTH PAPER. The South Church, or Old South as It is now called, was in the time is was built rec ogo'z:d as being at the South Ead of the town-hence its name; one can hardly realzo this fact, but so it was, for all business was then at the lower part of Cornhill and Dock square, and the most notable residenoes were still further to the north of what was known as the North Ead of the tows, from which in later days the old residents have removed, leaving their beautiful sites to foreign possession. As new sit as more sontherly and westerly were taken for residential purposes, some of the new business streets became residences for the richer classes. For instance, let us take Summer street, on which, be tween the junction of Bedford and Summer street, there was, before a stadow o business had reached that locality, what was known as Church Green. On this spot in 1715 18, was erected the New South Church, in which, in the younger days of some of your present readers, the Rev. the Unitarian faith. Before his day, the pulpit was occupied for a time by the Rav. Mr. Greenwood, who afterwards became the beloved pastor at King's Chapel. Still back of these two divines was the Rev. Dr. Kirk and, who, in 1810, became president of Harvard College. This learned and good man lived on the sorner of Summer and Lincoln streets, in an old wooden house, which, so says an old record, was quit: respectable " for its day. Samuel Adams, father of the great patriot, was of a number who met in the old Bull Taverr, on the corner of Summer and Sea streets, to form the organ zation of the New South Church, which save way to the march of trade just thirty-one years ago.

It may seem strange to many of your younger readers to know that seventy years a to Summer street was one of the most beautiful of Boston's highways. It was skirted its entire length by magnificent trees overla ging the driveway with interlacing branches, so that one walked or rode as within a grove; and now where stand the b autiful stores were formerly the gardens and mansions of some of the old families of Bo ton. Old Trinity Church, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1872, which eas district of the neighborhood, stood no far from Washington street on the corner of Hawl-y street, on the site of the old "Plei ader," or "Seven Star Inn," from which Sommer street took its ancient name of Seven Star Lane." In the old Trinity, Peter Fancail, who presented the old

days of this country for his naval exploits in the war with the Barbary piratical powers in the good frigate Constitution, or, as she was afterwards known, "Old Iron-

Who of your older readers do not remem ber the house in which our greatest statesman, Daniel Webster, lived on Summer famous liberty tree of the E-volution, and stree', the one adjoining being that of Israel bere cur walk ends.—Benjamin F. Stevens, Thorndike. When Web ter received Lafay- in Boston Budget, ette, after the ceremonies at Bunker Hill, a door was cut between these two residences that the vast company of guests could be better accommodated. At No. 8 O.ls place lived Nathaniel Bowditch, the great with it many entertainments, it is pleasant mathematician and pavigator, one of the to recall the gayeties of a hundred years founders, and for many years actuary, of ago, when the maidens who graced the the Massachusetts Hospital Company, which minuet were as levely as those who now cut. is today one of the most solid of our home financial institutions.

The store on Summer street, known as was the hoor named in the card or invita-Hovey's to every man, woman and fairly grown child in our city and subarbs, stands upon the site of the old mansion of the Vaya'l family, which was built by Leenard Vessell, whose son William, built the house bean in regard to the future movements on Pemberton square, afterwards the resi- of both the American and French armies dense of Gardner Greens. The south e r. He stayed but a week, but that week clothing improved. Lucien waystill regged; ner of Summer and Washington streets, was one of more than usual gayety. where A. Shuman & Co. have their spacious clothing warehouse, was in early days in which all the French troops took known as Bethune's corner.

Passing up old Newbury street, as that part of the present Washington street was called in early days, we come to Avon place, well known for its diet'nguished looking residences, in one of which lived Gas there was none, but many a silver the well-known lawyer, gentleman and wit of sixty years and more ago, Henry H. of wealthy persons, as well as beautiful Faller, who had his office over the northerly mirrors, -mirrors with branching lights and corner of State street. He is well remembered by a few living, who were lads at the time, as wearing a Spencer or half surtout instead of a whole outside garment, a oustom pretty general within the century. That cared. The business prospects of the tion." fine old merchant, Josiah Bradler, was never seen in winter with a long coat,—be thing was being sacrificed for the good of man in a procession is the most badly used, held to the Spencer to his latter days, just the colonies. hat of an earlier day, - the last of the ball was given, and when he led out the but he enerally succeeds in evading insult

Lawyer Fuller was uncle of Sarah Marliterary powers, excelled so greatly in con- partners when the hour of parting came. versation that she was called "the best A desire has often been expressed to was not observed when he was on the street talker since Madame De Stael." In her se-know something of the dances of that ciety the best talkers preferred to remain period. Mr. Mason says, in his reminis- a bell-crowned hat that seemed older

and West streets, where the Adams House hard was a list of the dances of that day. his shirt crowded hard up under his ears. now is, was the Lamb Tavern, the sign of These were, among others, "Flowers of On the occasion of a funeral, he were a which is noticed in early records as far Edinburgh," "Pea Straw," "Boston's Da- long, blue, swallow-tail or at with brass but-back as 1746. In our boyhood days it was light," "College Hornpipe," "Lady Han- tone, and when he stepped in long strids kept by Laban Adams, father of the la-cook," "Miss McDonald's Reel," "Soldier's the coattails nearly touched the ground, till In 1767 the first stage coach to Providence dance of the day-a stately and graceful flowers and ribbons he was not familiar. little south of the Lamb and had for a sign dience. Generally the dancers of the min- gave the signal to move by walking ahead a large, white charger. It was to this tavern not were the handsomest couple in the of the hearse in the middle of the street.one that Woodbridge came in 1728 for a sword room. before fighting the duel with Phillips on the | Can we not picture to curselves the lovely strides which carried him some distance Common when the latter was killed. The maidens who danced those figures with the ahead of his charge; then he turned father of the celebrated lawyer, Perez Merton, kept this tavern in 1760.

deon was built, next south of the site of the when the townspeople of Boston went to This call was repeated from time to Boston Taeatre. In 1789 it was called the Newport to attend the theatre, which ingrava, where Mintus sought to do every thing decently and in order, which meant as father of Eiwin Booth, performed. A celewith a trunk strapped at the axie. Car. When Mintus's turn came to be carried brated English circus was held there- riages there were none, but the chaise was Cooke's-a great attraction of which was a in general use. mpany of little children who played to the great public delight. William Bar- history visited Newport, of whom Mason in rymore, a well-known English manager,

## Greater Country Greatest Store...

An old-fashioned country store, which is supposed to contain a l tile of everything. is a great curiosity. Ours is an old-fash. few words of instruction from the skipper, ioned country store on a gigantic scale, made his way up the wharf and pushed carrying everything usually found in a country store, and a fine lunch room in ddition. We have.

A Dry Goods Department. A Grocery Department,

A Boot and thee Department, A Bat and Cap Department, A Furniture Department,

A Crockery Department, A stationery Department, A Hardware Department,

A Medical Department, A Kitchen Goods Department, A Carpet Department, A Decorated China Department,

and many others.

Do not Fail to Visit our Elegant New

It is on the ninth (or top) floor of our new building, and you will find it thoroughly equipped and up-to-date in all its appointments. It is the lightest, pleasantest and

Orchestra plays from 11.30 to 3.30 daily. Fine Ladies' Parlors on the same floor.

## HOUGHTON & DUTTON

Tremont, Beacon and Somerest Streets, and Pemberton Square,

occupied pew No. 40.
South of Summer was Bedferd street, eral public favorites.

both coming together at the intersection of In 1844, after it was rechristened the Church Green; its ancient name was Pond Melodeon, Macready and Charlotte Cushane, although its lower portion in 1809 was man appeared there, and concerts were known as Blind lane. Chauncey Place, now given by those world-wide celebrities, Chauncey street, was so called in honor of Janny Lind, Sontag and Alboni. the distinguished elergyman of the First Essex street was the dividing line be

Church, so long in later years presided over tween old Newbury and Orange streets, by Rav. Nathanici L. Frothingham, D. D. while Orange extended southerly as far as When trade was pushed southward the the Neck. Essex street, ta ned in 1708, was church was des royed, and a new one took also called Anchunty's lare, in honor of its place west of the Public Garden. The distinguished family in the early history of original church was laid out in 1807, over a Boston. The elder of this family was a part of the estate of Ebenezer Proble, barrister during the times of Governors brother of the celebrated Commodore E4- Belcher and Shirley. Robert Anchmuty the ward Preble, so well known in the early younger, as he was called, when the Revoution began assisted John Adams and Josiah Quincy in preparing the defence of Captain Preston for participation in the Boston Massacre, for allowing his men to fire upon the townspeople, of which act he was acquitted, and on the southeast corner of Essex and Washington streets stood the famous liberty tree of the R volution, and

Our Newport Letter.

In the round of gayety that marks the summer in Newport, when every day brings lead in the German; the music was the spinnet, the flute and the viol, when seven pected to be as punctual at a ball as if invited to dinner. In 1781 Washington came to Newport to confer with Rocham-There was a prosession by torchlight, part, an illumination and a series of enter- Shuman & Co. Therefore all manufacturers are tainments; but by far the most brilliant of cautioned against the use of same. the balls was that given by the French officers in what was then known as Mrs. Cow ley's assembly room on Church street. candiestick was brought from the dwellings delicate wreaths and sprays, that had been imported in more prosperous days, for it the slightest perceptible twitch in his lip, must be borne in mind that it was not until was a sight never to be forgotten. It was two years after this date that peace was demaritime towns were at a low ebb; every-

peantiful Miss Champlip, Rochambeau and in a mea ure by presenting one of the forehis suite took the instruments from the most of the lads with an unused cartridge, if garet Faller, afterwards Countess d'Ossoli, musicians and played the air "A Successful the procession is a military one, wherenpon one of the most remarkable women that Campaign." How brilliant the scene must the crowd retires in good order to blow up this or any other country has produced in have been! The commanding form of something with the powder thus secured. modern timer, whose literary ability is Washington in his continental uniform; at But "the last colored undertaker of old world wide to this day. It is now fifty his side the lovely girl whose beauty was Newport" must be treated with the respect years since her death and that of her hus noted by Dasagier, Ruchanbeau wearing the due unto his vocation. band and child by shipwreck of Fire Grand Croix de l'ordre Royal, with Chastel-Island, N. Y., an event which is in our leux, the historian, Dastouches and many R I, bore the euphonious name of Mintus. memory as we write the sad record. Mar. others—the men of the French army and He was tall, spare and angular, with grizzly garet Fuller, in addition to her remarkable navy-who found it hard to leave their locks full on the sides of his head but

S.ill passing southerly beyond Bedford old papers, among which in a girlish round head well back, and the erect collar of mented William T. Adams, "Oliver Optic," Joy," to the number of thirty-five. There his lank figure came up for another stride. a name familiar to every juvenile reader. Is no mention of the minuer, but it was the Gloves he never wore, and with scarfs and from this town put up at the sign of the dance, in which the couple did their best in Lamb. The White Horse Tavern was a their way to obtain the plaudits of the au-

gay Frenchman, our country's brave de. his head, and jarking his thumb over fenders? It is pleasant to think of these his shoulder, exclaimed in a hourse

The Lion Tavern stood where the Melo-days; to go back even to an earlier period, whisper, "Come along with that corpse." theatre, where in 1836, the elder Boeth, in a lumbering stage coath or in a chaise, much pomp and ceremony as he could Galliver," Cooke himself taking Galliver, hensible characters ever known in French

one of his reminiscences makes this mention In the spring of 1794, one of the packets that run to and from New York, touched at the usual landing place, Bannister's wharf, to land a single passenger. W.thour dropping her main a l, or taking in more than her jib, she came easily up to the dock, where a friendly hand helped to make her fast. Her one passenger stepped ashore followed by a cabin boy with a portmanteau. who, as he crossed the gangway, had a few words of instruction from the skipper, en through Thames street to Long wharf. The boy, having delivered the eastain's having left the portmanteau, stepped aside for the passenger to enter. The house had the charm of neatness. The spare room, the front chamber overlooking the water terrors of the French Revolution, the old become the minister of a French king. figure was slight, his dress secupulously garment made under its roof. neat, and when he moved it could be seen that he was lame. That he was a foreigner

was evidently clear, but he had a perfect command of the English larguage, a great character and nature. Wherever he went Boston. he sought information, but never imparted any. During the weeks he remained in Newport he received no letters, pa'd his way, gave no offence, and left as he came, silently, foxy, and without the slightest annoyance to a living soul. He subsequantly visited Boston, and lived as the old Hancock House in Corn Court. With him was the then Dake of Orleans, afterwards

In Haydon's (the great English painter) Table Talk, he says: "I met that patriarch of dissimulation and artifice, Talleyrand, but once and once only, and I never shall forget him. He looked like a tothless boa of intrigue with nothing left but his poison. To se his impenetrable face at a game of whist, watching everybody without a trace ... BOSTON. of movement in his own figure or face,

## Boys' "Knockabout"

BOS

Shoop \$14.06 V \$2.500 S Fat H shotes, country

Weal C

Calf 1 66c. Taller 11/6c.

Lami

J Y Keaz A C Foss A C Foss A C Foss A N Mc Co. F Farwei A F Jone C A East G S Peav B F A Add T J Cour A & Wood W P Wald W P Wald

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The shi still suffice a shade he as if the Frange. William 12/4c, as Hight, the Boston for Fhipmen menian, for Londoy Epstel Sylvania, Beef Consteamer's

The mar as regards of the bett horses mo sale stable ally dispos at \$204 @2

School and Play Suit Sizes, 7 to 16 Years.

\$5.00. Manufactured only by A. SHUMAN & CO.



WE produce this suit from cloth made especially for us, which we subject to the most rigorous examination and test for purity of fibre, strength of double and twisted weave and permanency of its nonfading colors, before we allow a yard to be

our patent "Cavalry" or double knee and Extra pieces and buttons accompany each

Substantially trimmed with tough and

durable linings, threads, etc.; seams double

stitched and stayed with tape, rendering

them impossible to rip. Trousers fitted with

THIS suit is made exclusively by us, and the name "Knockabout," as applied to Boys' Clothing, was originated and copyrighted by A.



the incarnation of meaning without assump-We have often heard it said that the last

for the boys follow him, hoot at him and To Washington the honor of opening the often times try to do him a bodily injury,

The last colored undertaker of Newport, wanting on the sca'p. But this last defect sences, that he found by chance a pack of than himself. A stiff stock threw his

It took Mintus some time to organize a funeral; but when everything was ready, he hand under his coat tails, and taking long

away from the lands of mer,—a white man bore him to his gave,—no one of his One of the strangest and most incompre-hensible characters ever known in French history visited Newport, of whom Mason in

Benjamin F. Stevens, in Boston Budget.

## TWO ANCIENT LANDMARKS, Faneuil Hall and Oak Hall.

Merit the attention of all visitors message to the owner of the house, and during the week of the Farmers' Congress. At

## OAK HALL

was given up to the guest. Here stayed the may be seen a wide variety of celebrated Talleyrand, driven forth by the Clothing for Men and Boys, in for who owed his life to the American the prevailing styles and most principle of liberty, and who was to live to approved fabrics. The high Here he stayed for several weeks, talking standing of this concern for threefreely with many of the inhabitants who quarters of a century is a guaranknew not his name or whence he came. His tee of the excellence of every

## **Great Bargains**

knowledge of men and a penetration that could find the way to the boitom of any. will be found in every departthing; moreover, he knew when to keep his ment, the prices being lower than mon h open or shut. He was like a fex in can be obtained elsewhere in

The shortest way from Faneuil Hall to the American House, (which is the Headquarters of the Farmers' National Congress) is through Elm St. On the corner of Elm Street and Washington, is the most comfortable Spa in Boston. The very best of food, and first-class service guaranteed.

was the then Dake of Orleans, afterwards Louis Phillipe, king of the French. We suppose it may be maintained that Talleyrand was the most inscrutable, past-finding- to all members of the Congress out character that French history has pre- and their friends to visit their great establishment, and learn how well they and their sons can dress for a little money.

## OAK HALL CLOTHING CO. 95 to 105 Washington Street,

Cor. of Elm Street, Beston.

Seven and Maine - P New Har 65; A. F. J Peavey, 20 Foss & Loo lace, 180. Vermont H. B. Oon Flanders, 7

Brigh Stock at 084 hogs, 1 1462 attic, 600 Hampshire Massachus 286 calves: The offer amounted the market

on all grade of the East would othe hours. For at 5c; 2 bee Foss sold 2 of 1105 ms, 8 beef, cows

Chea There are cheap. O value for the other cheap; the onet, regality. We farm sepa big value Asharp

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### MARKETS. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Sept. 27, 1899. Amount of Stock at Market.

Shotes and Fat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals This week, 3950 9860 180 36,084 1874 Last week, 3266 7757 82 38,081 2051

Boof.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hade, hallow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first \$30@58 aguality, \$5.00@6.75; second quality, \$6.00@6.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00@8.25; some of the poorest, bulls, \$6.00@6.75. Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$200 38; extra, \$40@45; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; farrow and dry, \$19@35. Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers: year-less, \$10000; two-year-olds, \$14030; three-year-tis, \$23040.

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Sheep.—Per pound, live weight, 2½ 3c; extra, 34,64% c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.500 6.00; lambs, 4½ 60.

Fas Regs.—Fer pound, 4% 65.4 c, live weight; shotss, wholesale ... Tetall, \$1.500 4.50; country dressed hogs, 5% 66.

Veni Calves.—3½@6½c♥ b. Eides.—Brighton, 7% @8c ₩ b; country lots, The demand continues good and steady prices effectes. The general sales from 6@6½c, range 5½g6¾c. P. A. Berry sold 40 calves, of 120 ms, at 6. J. H. Neal sold 16 calves, of 120 ms, at 6. J. H. Neal Tallow.—Brighton, 3@31/20 P h; country lots, 11/46. Lamb Skins. - 35@70c.

Watertown Brighton	18 <sup>5</sup> 7 2093	Sheep. 8933 927	19,614 16,470	1027	485 100
0	attle. S	heep.		Cattle.	Sheep
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P A Berry On late train		600 A		righte	

At Brighten
J Keazer 7 200
A 0 Foss 7
J H Neal 16
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Ce. 16
F Farwell 45 85
C A Rastman 21
Geo Harris 34
G S Peavey 24
E F Addin 26
E T J Courser 1 8 W O Cook 10 T J Courser 1
At Watertown.
Foss & Locke 19 35

Uarr & Williamson 18
Fred Savage 28
H N Jenne 4
H B Cembs 26
C A Dennen 22 Swift & Co. 595 S & Learned 68 Sturtevant & Haley 68 At N & D & Wool W A Ricker 61 200 N E D M & W

W A Ricker 61 200 N E D M & W

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J Gonta J Gould G A Sawyer J A Hatha-Canada 473 At Watertews. WAY n & Iron-250 sides

Expert Traffic.

The salpments are not heavy for the week, still sufficient to keep the Eng ish market firm at a shade higher range, but the buying was slow, as if the Euglish market could not bear higher range. We note sales at Liv rpool at 11% (200 12½c, as sold dressed weight. Home suppy light, the cause of the stronger market. From Boston for the week, 2355 cattle and 67 herses. I higher the week, 2355 cattle and 67 herses. I higher the week, 2355 cattle and 67 herses. I higher the week, 2355 cattle by Swift & Co., 12 horses by E. Show. On steamer Armenian, for Liverpool, 663 cattle by swift & Co., 12 horses by E. Show. On steamer Columbian, for Liverpool, 250 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 183 by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer sagamore, for Liverpool, 300 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 230 by J. A. Hathaway, 80 by J. G. and L. Op steamer. Etolia, for Bristel, 250 canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides.

Horse Business.

The market very much the same as last week as regards supply and demand What arrived of the better class iound a ready sale. Common horses move slowly. At Snow's combination sale stable 3 carloads arrived, and were generally disposed of. A fair retail trade. Big draft at \$200 \( \frac{1}{2}60 \) if all right. Common horses at \$60 \( \frac{1}{2}00 \). At A. W Davis's Northampton street sale stable had some desirable horses on sale for speed, coach, family, saddle and business purposes at \$100 \( \frac{1}{2}400 \). At L. H. Brockway's sale stable on sale 4 carloads. Had a fair week, with sales at a range of \$58 \( \frac{1}{2}250 \), not including second hand. At Weich & Hall's sale stable moderate sales, but go d horses sold well, but are scarce, therefore a light trade; sales at \$60 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 400. B horses at \$125 \( \frac{1}{2}250 \). Horse Business.

A good supply of cattle and prices on Western hold the same position as last week. For country cattle there was a slight change in favor of buyer. O. H. Forbush sold 8 cattle, of 920@1100 bbs. at 2% c. Western cattle by J. A. Hathawsy. 15 steers, of 15.50 bs. at 6% c; 10, of 1490 bs. at 6% c; 10, of 1490 bs. at 6% c; 10, of 1480 bs. at 5% c; 10, of 1450 bs. at 5% c; 10 of 1440 bs. at 5% c; 10, of 1450 bs. at 5% c; 10 of 1440 bs. at 5% c; 10, of 1450 bs. at 5% c; 10 of 1440 bs. at 5% c; 10 of 1440 bs. at 5% c; 10 of 1450 bs. at 5% c; 10 of 1440 bs. at 5

A full line of Canada lambs this week that cost 15½c, as to quality. Western lambs at about a same range. The demand not excessive, srefore the easy range in prices. The bulk of tivals were Canada this week, at the above

Veal Caires. The trade was all right, with no hesitation on the part of butchers to become owners. Various lots around 6c, some at 6½c. W. F. Wal.ace sold 100 head and upwards at 6c.

Mitch Cows. a good supply landed here of various qualities; head were sold at \$54 50@67 50, but they re the very tops.

Maine P. A. Berry, 45; on 'ate train, I 00.
Now Hampshire—J. H. Neal, 16; F. Farwell, 65; A. F. Jones & Co., 110; Eastman, 14; G. 8.
Peavey, 20; E. F. Addin, 10; T. J. Courser, 3; Foss & Lock, 7; Breck & Wood, 65; W. F. Walliege, 180.

Massachusetts - f. S. Henry, 145; W. A. Bardwell, 35; R. Counors, 12; scattering, 150; H. A. Gilmore, 19; W. O. Cook, 7; C. D. Lewis, 3. New York-50. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Hrighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Stock at yards: 3050 cat'l, 9860 sheep, 36, 84 hogs, 1874 calves, 585 horses. From West, 1462 att'e, 16,400 hogs, 100 horses; Maine, 321 cattle, 600 sheep, 42 hogs, 545 calves; New Hampshire, 30 cattle, 200 aheep, 16 calves; Massachusetts, 280 cattle, 2 sheep, 28 hogs, 286 calves; Canada, 12 lambs
The offerings in the shape of cattle at the yards amounted to 2069 head, and the general tone of the market for cattle was a shade easier in price on all grades, a scant ½c lower. The lateness of the Eastern train beld back the trade that would otherwise been transacted in the merning hours. Fors & Locks sold 2 oxen, of 3310 bs, at 5c; 2 beef cows, of 800 hs, at 544c; 2 steers, of 1108 hs, at \$3.37½ p cwt. W. O. Cook sold beef cows and steers, av. 900 hs, at 2½24c; of 1105 fbs, at \$4.371/4 P cwt. W.O. Cook solt beef cows and steers, av. 900 fbs, at 21/2@4c

There are two kinds of There are two kinds of chear. One means good value for the momey paid. The other means masty cheap; that ir, low first cost, regardless of quality. We make cheap farm separators; that is, big value for the money. Asharp'es Farm Separator s a 365 ca, a per year and a ten years without repair separe tire. Sind for Causiogne N . 20.

The Sharples Co, P M. SHARPLES, Canal & Washington Sts-CHICAGO.



Beans. 
 Pea, N.Y. & Vt. small H. P.
 1 50@

 Pea, marrow, choice, H. P.
 1 40@1 45

 Pea, screened
 1 15@1 25

 Pea, seconds
 90@1 00

 Mediums, choice hand picked
 1 45@

 Mediums, screened
 1 15@1 25

 Mediums, second
 1 00@

ice Canadian P bu ......

Dried Apples.

Grass Seeds.

1 pair premium cattle, of 3800 hs. home weight, was offered 5% c, saking 6c, will probably split prices. J. H. Neal sold 14 oxen, of 1500 hs, at 5% c. P. A. Berry sold 6 cattle, of 1500 hs, at Late Arrivals and Sales. Hay and Straw. A good supply of beef oows and demand sufficient to hold prices near to where they were last week, not quite as strong. Good milch cows in demand at fairly firm prices. Common cows neglect d, but find a price from \$20 \$88. W A. Bardwell sold 4 cows from \$40 \$60 R. Connors, 36 cows from \$40 \$60 R. Connors, 36 cows from \$40 \$60 R. Connors, 100 \$80 R. D. Holt sold cows from \$30 \$60 R. D. Stockman, 6 cows at \$60, 1 at \$50, 10 cows at \$30 \$60 A. D. Stockman, 6 cows at \$30 \$60 M. D. Stockman, 6 cows at \$30 \$60 M. D. Stockman, 6 cows at \$30 \$60 A. D. Stockman, 6 cows at \$30 \$60 B. D. Stockman, 6 cows at \$30 \$60 B. D. Stockman, 8 Fellows 6 extra cows at \$40 J. S. Henry, 25 cows from \$30 \$60 B. M. Ricker, 7 cows at \$35. P. A. Berry, 3 cows at \$35 \$62 B. M. Ricker, 7 cows at \$35. P. A. Berry, 3 cows at \$35 \$62 B. Thompson & Hanson, 69 lambs, of 79 fbs, at \$36, 60, of 62 fbs, at 44c. May, prime, large bales.... No. 1, P ton .... fine choice
rejected, per ton.
elover mixed, P ton.
elover, P ton.
swale, P ton.
prime rye
, oat per ton.
r tangled rye

Store Pigs. Young pigs quiet at \$1 50@2.25. Shotes, \$3.50

Mileb Cows. Dealers are handling a good many milkers. The weather has dried up the pastures, and therefore, cut short the supply of milk, causing a demand for good milkers, which find easier sale, aithough prices have not improved P. A. Berry sold 2 extra cows at \$40@45. J S. Henry sold 10 caws from \$48255. 5 cows at \$40@45. Libby Bros sold 3 choice cows at \$40@45. Cows at \$42@46, 10 cows at \$28@38. Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 86@88c \$\psi\$ bag, and \$1.85\tilde{1}.90 \$\psi\$ bbl; granulated, \$2.25\tilde{2}.40 \$\psi\$ bbl; bolted, \$2.25\tilde{2}.40.

Veal Calves.

Boston Produce Market.

Wholesale Prices Poultry. Fresh Killed.

Northern and Eastern-Broilers
Freen Ducks
Chickens, common to good..... Chickens, choice roasting
Fowls, extra choice
Fowls, common to good
Pigeons, tame & doz
Western leed
Turkeys, hens and toms.
Turkeys, spring
Chickens, choice, large. Chickens, com. to good. Fowis, good to choice... Old Cocks.... Live Poultry.

Butter. Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. 23½6
23½6
23½6
23½6
23½6
21½2
21@22
21@22
21@22
21@22
18@19
20@22½
21@
20@
18@19
15@16
13@14
15@16
this eastern.....

Sweet Potatoes.

Green Vegetables.

Nuts.

Tallow.

uash, marrow, & bbl...... uash, Hubbard, & tan

omatoes, native, p bushel.

Apples-

1 00@1 25

Creamery, eastern
Dairy, V. extra.
Dairy N. Y. extra.
Dairy N. Y. extra.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. low grades.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. low grades.
West. imitation creamery, small tubs, 240 240 Boxes
Extra northern creamery...
Extra western creamery...
Common to good
Trunk butter in ½ or ¼ 15 prints
Extra northern creamery...
Extra northern dairy...
Common to good on to good Extra western creamery......

New York, small, extra # 1b...

" first # 1b......

" large extra # 1b...

Vermont, large extra, # 1b...

" small extra # 1b.... small extra • in firsts P lb.... Part skims \( \psi \) b

Western twins, extra

Western twins, fair to good.

Sage cheese, extra, \( \psi \) b.

Ohio Flats, extra Nearby and Cape fancy P doz.

Eastern choice fresh
Eastern fair to good.

Vt. and N.H. choice fresh
Western fair to good.

Western selected, fresh.

York State, white, per bu 1400@1800-tb horses at \$125@250.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1899.

Green corn. choice, \*P bushel.
Beets native \*P bushel.
Cabbage, new, \*P 100
Cabbage, new, \*P bbl
Carrots \*P bu...
Lettuce, \*P box
Onions, native. \*P bush
Parsley, \*P bu
Radisles, \*P dox. 159, at 51/4c. Sheep Houses.

String beans— Native wax, P bu b Native green, P bush Stell beans

Chestnuts ...... , 180. ermont Fred Savage, 50; H. N. Jenne, 5; B. Combs, 8; W. A. Ricker, 150; M. G. nders, 75; Farnham & Co., 1:0; B. M. Ricker,

Hides and Pelts. steers and cows all weights ...... | des, south, light grown | des, south, light grown | des, south, light grown | dry flint | dry flint

## Cheap vs. Cheap.

Green peas, Western choice...... Timothy, P bu .....

West Chester, Pa-

Flour and Grain.

Flour.—The market quoted steady. Spring patents, \$4 10@4 75. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 10@3 50. Winter patents, \$3 85 84 35. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 35@4 00.

Graham Flour.--Trade continues quiet, with he market quoted at \$3 00@4 25 \$ bbl. Oat Meal.—Quoted quiet, \$3 85@4 25 P bbl. or ground and rolled, and \$4 25@4 65 for cut. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 50@100 P bbl. Corn.—Demand is quiet with market steady.
No 2 yellow, spot, 4ac.
Steamer yellow, new, 43½c.
Steamer and No. 3 corn, 43c.
No. 3 yellow, new, 43c.

No. 3 yellow, new, asoc. Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, tancy, spot. 33 ½ c. No. 3 clipped, white, 31 ½ c. No. 3 clipped, white, 31 ½ c. Lower grades, spot. 31 ½ c. Clipped, to ship, 32% @33 ½ c. Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds.
Middlings, sacked, \$17 25&\text{819 00.}
Bran, spring, \$16 50\text{\$0\$}17 00.
Bran, winter. \$17 25.
Red Dog, \$19 00.
Mixed feed, \$17 50\text{\$8 50.}
Cottonseed neal to ship, \$28\text{\$23 25.}

Male.—The market is steady with the control of the c

Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruling Barley—Quiet demand, with prices nominal at 10@75e for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@50c for 10.2 2-rowed State.

But the state of the st

The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan ... 18@19

" " '4-blood " ... 22½ 23

" " \*5 blood " ... 24½ 23

" " \*5 blood " ... 24½ 25

Fine delaine, Ohlo ... 34@35

" Michigan ... 32

Washed fleece ... 25@34

troat to penetrate more deeply each year, the years. The clover will succeed best on subsciled and drained land, but once subrolling where clover can be grown in rotation is sufficient for all time, even on the heaviest clays. Even the clay character of the subsoil will be changed by the decay of elover roots in it, which leave boles with a thread of vegetable matter in them which succeeding clover roots will follow downward it is always a mistake to stow clover with-out mineral fertilizers. On clay soils phosphate all be most needed, and on sandy or gravely periment Station, one of the most eritleal so as to reinforce it with the potash which clay solis, even when on the subto's, usually contain. It won't pay to bring up mach clay to mix with

he sand and gravel, as this might make the soil lers productive than it was at first. plained the reason. The pork barrel is made the same shape as any other barrel, that is, with the same shape as any other barrel, that is, with victory is emphasized by the fact that Proper shape for any barrel to hold pork or beaf is with straight barrel to hold pork or beaf is with straight barrel to hold pork or beaf is with straight with Jersey Venture, and it is reported that be last with straight week last year he offered \$500 for her buil calf.

| The supment of leather from Boston for extra good for the road and as the last wink as all of the l keep as good as at first until the last layer is eached. Trat should be kept down by putting

THE SOW AS A MILK PRODUCER. selecting the sow to be used for breeding this is officen to thought of an it should be. A sow with the south that, and her belly lined with two rows of well-developed trats, gives all the outward signs of good milk-producing capacity. It such a sow is chiefly fed with the food best for making milk, including some best roots, wheat midding some best roots, wheat middings and skimmilk, she will probably not only produce a first-class litter of pigs, but she will also probably be a good milker.

We believe that the capacity for milk producion can be increased in individuals, and can also each of the second control of the second capacity for milk producion can be increased in ludviduals, and can also each with the capacity for milk producion can be increased in ludviduals, and can also each with the capacity for milk producing the second capacity for the outward for a second capacity for the second capac selecting the sow to be used for breeding this is | water at night for two weeks. we believe that the capacity for milk production can be increased in individuals, and can also be transmitted to their progeny. But it requires that the stock used for breeding, or at least the dam, should not be highly fed with old farmers. It is nothing against the row with old farmers. It is nothing against the row is a breeder that she stould be lar-e, coarse built and not at all handsome. If she is mated with a pure-bred toar of some early-majuring breed, the pigs, when dropped, will be larger and better, with few or no runts, and they will grow up into a greater amount of pork than can be made from a single litter bred in any other way. The pig that has a dam which gives an abundant supply of milk has his digestion so well devel supply of milk has his digestion so well devel ped early that it is never apt to be stunted from high feeding as it grows older.

Boston Butter Market.

The butter trade is not as lively as last week, and prices are nominally the same as then, but dealers do not expect any lower a'er, and the highest quotations do not cover an good a grade as a few weeks ago, simply because there is a searcity of strictly fancy butter. Such might command one or two cents a pound above quotations from special customers if it could be found. A leading exporter says his shipments to England of a few weeks ago wend bring 5 certs a pound more here now than he expects to get in England. While 23 cents Boston Butter Market.

at 24 to 24) cents, but some are held firm at 25 cents. Western extras are quoted at 22) and 28 cents, but in this also some small lots bring one-half to one cent more. June oreamery from storage has sold fairly well at 23 cents, and some of best Northern at 221 cents. Some of the holders will not ff r their best less than 23 cents for June make, but most bayers prefer fresh arrivals at that price. Dairy in moderate demand at quetations. Only light supply of imi ation and ladies and rates firm.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 18 656 tub, and 33 756 boxes, a total weight of 1.027 649 pounds, sgain-t 912 770 pounds the previous week and 9'3,-365 pounds the corresponding week last year. Included in the week's receipts were 50,306 pounds in transit for E gland, and the receipts for the week previous included 54 165 pounds for export. For Monday and Tuesday of this week the receipts are about the same as last week and last year. The exports for the week from Botten were 127,945 pounds (including the 104,000 pounds received in transit), against 27 052 pounds corresponding week last from From New York the exports for the week were 1397 tubs, and from Montreal for the week ending Sept. 13, the exports amounted to 44,537 packages, the largest in the hist ry of the trade. Daring the past two weeks Montreal shipped to Eng'and about 70 000

packages of butter. The Quiney Market Cold Sterage Compary gives the fellowing statement of the movements of butter for the week: Pat in, 2450 tubs; taken out, 9168 tubs; stock remaining, 142,369 tube, against 161,058 tube came time last year. For theorresponding week las year 834 tubs were put in and 10 021 tube taken out. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 11,075 tubs, against 12,000 tubs same time last year, and with these added the total stock is 183,444 tubs, against 178 058 tubs same time last year, a difference of

Boston Fish Market.

was an increased ero. But the next year the lake trout 16 cents, wish sea trout at 10 tand satisfied down harder and wetter than it was before, and he was completely discouraged. Undoubtedly is this case the subsoil was a beary clay, and when it had been breken up the water cents. Striped base more plenty at 16 cents. Striped base more plenty at 16 cents. Striped base more plenty at 16 cents, wish sea trout at 10 tape banding, for two or three weeks, cents. Sword fish 22 cents, and when it had been breken up the water can be and halibut 25 cent, Oregon salmen to be subsoiled to the water cents. Sword fish 22 cents. Sword fish 23 cents and halibut 25 cent, Oregon salmen to be subsoiled to the water cents. Undoubtedly in this case the subsoil was a beary clay, and when it had been breken up the water cents. Stuppers 18 sents. Sword fish 22 cents and hallbut 25 cent. Oregon salments and hallbut 25 cent. Oregon salments and hallbut 25 cent. Oregon salments and hallbut 25 cent. Stuppers 18 sents. Sword fish 22 cents. Shows a want of condition in moderate demand at 18 to 20 cents. Stuppers 18 cents. Sword fish 22 cents. Shows a want of condition in the hear. They do not respire from the hear. They do not re shelled crabs the same. Lobsters 18 cents alive and 20 to 22 cents boiled. Clams steady penetrate farther. The best subsolier of all is a st 50 cents a gallor, and oysters at 90 cents good seeding of clover, allowed to grow two full [ar Norfolk, \$1.10 for selected and \$1.15 to \$1 20 for Previdence River.

More Ribbons for Hood Farm. At the Wisconsin St.t Fair at Milwaykee, grand victories were won by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., the Jarseys securing for moisture if not for plant food. Doubtless tre 12 r:bbons, the Berkshires 10 and Hood clover root is able to take mineral fertility, Farm Boston terriers six. The Hood Farm potash and phosphate from the subtoil. In no cow Figgis won the championship over the other way can we account for the continued success of clover on heavy clav soils, even when no mineral mature has been applied. But Pogla won first over Czar Coomassie.

It is about this time of the year that the pork not attempt to decide which oow was most barrel begins to give trouble, because the rork valuable for breeding purposes or worth the rises to the surface and can no longer be corered by the brine. Why coss perk rise late in the where he considered the cows today showed season? An old farmer many years ago ex-plained the reason. The pork barrel is made the same shape as any other barrel, that is, with

> Veterinary Department. Questions and Auswers

a cover down as larg; as can be equerzed Mr. N., ()onnecticut. Mry hors;'s legt inprough the top, and weighting it (own to the
cottom layer with neavy stones.

Answer: The cause of the swelling in the left. that you refer to is a deranged condition of the The value of the sow as a breeder depends very kidneys, a want of tone and actior. Give him a lishment of Houghton & Dutton, corner Tremont arreity on her capacity as a milk producer. In teaspoonful of todde potassium in his drinking and Beacon streets, Boston. You can buy any

that your horse has a very serious trouble, and not ing short of firing would be of any benefit whatever. If the parts were severely fired and blistered, undoubtedly the lameness would disappear, but I doubt if the bunch ever will.

expects to get in England. While 23 cents throat from ear to ear. This will relieve the irritation and stimulate the glands to action, ta quomations for their of Northern extra getting rid of the accumulation of muons in creamery, some fancy let's have sold in a small the frontal sinus. One application will be stiffway at 24 cents. Boxes and prints quoted clent. As an assistant you may give the mare a teaspoonful of lodide potassium in a resistant you. BULL CALF FOR SALE. Very the interest of the polynomial of the pol BULL CALF FOR SALE. Very water at night for two weeks. This treatme

NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS CEPTEMBER FIRST marked another great advance

in centrifugal cream separation with the introduction of the Improved 20TH CENTURY "Baby" or "Dairy" sizes of De Laval Cream Separators, possessing increased capacities and still greater efficiency.

NEW STYLES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES.

Old Style "Hollow-Bowl" Baby No. 1, 150 lbs., - \$50.00 Old Style "Strap" Humming-Bird, . 175 lbs., . 50.00 Improved "Crank" Humming-Bird, . 225 lbs., . 65.00 Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 1, . . 325 lbs., . 100.00 Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 2, · · 450 lbs., · 125.00 Improved High-Frame Baby No. 2, 450 lbs., 125.00 Improved High-Frame Baby No. 3, · 850 lbs., · 200.00 Improved Dairy Steam-Turbine, · · 850 lbs., · 225.00 Send for "New Century" catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. NEW ENGLAND AGENTS: GENERAL OFFICES:

ALSO FOR SALE BY

MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO. T4 CORTLANDT STREET. RUTLAND, VT. NEW YORK. \*

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Cerperation. Eosten, Mass. Easy Terms if Desired.

Are You Going to the Farmers' National

It is to be held during the first week; of October, commencing Tuesday, Ott. 3, and a fine programme of interesting exercises has been arranged. The various stores are always centres of attraction for visitors, for their contents never fall to plea 6. Prominent among them is the es-tablishment of Browning, King & Co., at the corner of Washington and Knesland streets. Passersby are invariably attracted by the hand-some window displays, and on stepping inside the store one's anticipations are more than realized. In the first place, there are 14 Brewning, King & Co. stores in as many cities, that are points of distribution for the clothing manufactured in their own factory. The economies are seoring her first defeat, and, Hood Farm
Professor Carlied of the Wisconain ExProfessor Carlied of the Wisconain Experiment Station, one of the most critical
and best equipped judges of dairy oattle in
the world, acted as judge of the Jerseys,
On coming to the aged cows Professor Carlied
its looked them over for a long time and
dially set them to the stablesto be milked.
It was very difficult for him to make his
decision, as it was hard for him
to turn down Jursay Venture. He
addressed a short speech to the crowd
before making the award, raying he would
not attempt to deedde which ow was most
to valuable for breeding purposes or worth the
Cost money, but would place the ribbon
where he considered the cows today showed
it belonged, and it was given to the Hood
Farm cow Figls. The importance of this
victory is emphasized by the fact that Fretessor Carliele is thoroughly acquainted

The simp multi of costing manufacttracting the rich of the continuent purporting of
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of sall county ols potath manures will be required. These is the world, acted as judge of the Jeraeys.

The world acted as judge of the Jeraeys.

The factory where the subsoit does happen to be clay it may be worth while to plow a little of it to the surface.

The factory is fitted compictally with the most improved ideas in clothing construction. Skilled worken acted with the surface with the surface with the surface with the surface with the surface.

agair s: \$5,900 725 in 1898.

A Department Store. The old-fushioned country store was supposed to contain a little of everything. It you want to see this same idea carried out on a gigantic scale, do not fail to call at the far famed es ab-its ment of Houghton & Dutton, corner Tremont thing you want, all under one roof, and at res sonable pricer. Also you will be pleased to find a new and well-appointed lunch room, with the best of food and first-ol ses service.

Bargaise in Clething. Messrr. A. Shuman & Co., Shuman Corner (Washington and Summer street), extend a cordini invitation to all visitors to the city to visit toe great establishment at their convenionce, where they will be courtro isly received, and shown all the latest styles in clothing and wearing at paral of every description. Our friends who do no coften visit the city will see a model establishment on a large scale with every-

thing up to date. \$100 Beward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that ecience has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrb. Hall's Catarrb Gore is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disess >, requires a constitutional treatment, Hall's Catarrb Gure is taken internally, acting directly minutes and manner of the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is taken internally, acting directly minutes the blood and manner arrivages of the medical fraternity. The medical fraternity of the medical fraternity of the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is taken internally, acting directly minutes and manner arrivages of the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is taken internally, acting directly minutes are constitutional fraternity. The medical fraternity of the medical fraternity of the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrb Gure is the only positive cure known to the only positive cure k Catarrh Oure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the feundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in deling its work. The preprietors have so much because the proprietors have been proprietors and proprietors and proprietors have been proprietors and proprietors and proprietors have been proprietors and proprietors and proprietors are proprietors and proprietors and proprietors are proprietors and proprietors and proprietors are proprietors and proprietors ar Saith in its curative powers, that they effer One Bundred Dollars for any case that it falls to GLENWOOD—Bright be rure. Bend for list of testimonisls.

Address, F. J. OHENEY & CO., Tolede, O. Bold by Druggists, 75s. Hall's Family Pills are the best. Drowsiness is disposled by BRECHAM's PILLS.

Mood Varm Test-Vassy Adenis. Pancy Adonis 103217, dropped May 29, 1893, dropped her last calf, a bull, by Hood Farm Pogis,

dropped her tast call, a bull, by filed Farm Fogls, July 21, 1899. For the seven days from Sept. 1, she gave 328 pounds, 5 ounces milk, which tested 14 pounds, 9% o moce butter salted and worked as for market. Her daily ration during the test was 3% pounds bran, 4 pounds corn meal, 2½ pounds ground oats, 1 pound cottor-seed meal, ½ [cond oil meal. She ran in pasture during the day and was fed green corn in the Lowell, Mass.



Improved COW TIE Mewion's COW TIL Improved COW TIL Holds them firmly, draws them forward when lying down, pushes back wher standing, gives freedom of heed, keeps them clean E. C. NEWTON CO. Batavia, Ill. Catalogue Free **BUCKEYE FORCE PUMPS** are leaders in the trade cause they work easy, throw a steady ream, do not freeze but

Please all who use them. They are made to pump and to last, and they do both. For circulars, etc., wrue SMITH & THAYER CO., Boston, Mass., or MAST, FOOS & CO., 16 River Street, Springfield, Obio FOR SALE BY JACOB GRAVES & CO

11 Portland St., Boston, Mass. DOGS, FANCY FOWLS, PIGEONS, CANARY BIRDS. RABBITS, and GUINEA PIGS.

Also Seeds of All Kinds. MOSELEY'S Fruit Evaporator

MEDICINES for DOGS and BIRDS.

MANGE CURE WHICH BEATS THE WORLI

A little factory for only \$6.00. For me on an ordinary most stove. No extra expense for fael Easily operated Evaporates apples, pears, peaches, all kinds of mail fruits and berries, corn, pumpkin and sousah. ifruits and berries, corn, pumper seller, for circular. Agents wanted. A great seller. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., Clinton, lows



Harrodsburg, My.

quality in both trotters and pacers. | Several horses extra good for the road and a few good Saddlers

I will be in attendance at Lexington trots and sales and will be glad to see those interested. P. D. SPOTSWOOD, Horse Factor,

W. STIMSON,

23 and 31 BELLEVU: STREET, Back Bay, Boston. I have 30 high-class road horses, mostly from Maine and Vermons, selected with great care for the full trade, and they are in condition for immediate use. I have taken great pains in selecting these horses to have them well mannered, and broken to

steam and electric cars. GOLDDUST AND GOLDBIRD-Pair long-tail, rolden chestnut cobs. stands 18 hands, weighs 2250 KING AND FRANK-Pair leng-tail bay cobr. 15.3 hands, weight \$200 tos.

ULENWOOD AND LOTHAIR—Pair bay geidings.

16 hands, high, all-round action. Can step a 2.40 gait to pole, and do it to grand style.

LEIHY AND LAMONT—Pair bay dock-tail cobs.

very breedy, with good action, and very closely ROBIN AND RIPTON-Pair bay dock-tail cots,

ibs. can trot in 3 minutes.

GLEN WOOD—Bright bay gelding, 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs., can show a 2 30 gait or better.

BBILLIANT—A bright bay gelding, stands 15 3 hands, weighs 1075 lbs.

FREFROTION—Brown gelding, stands 15% hands high, weighs 940 lbs., can show a 2.15 gait.

ABBOTT J.—Black gelding, 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs., can best 3.50. Abborrs.—Back getting, to hands, weighs 1100 lbs., can best 3.50.

BELL WILLON—Black mare, stands 15.5, weighs 1000 lbs., can show a mile in 3.30.

ROYAL OROR SE—A dappie gray gelding, 15.3, weighs 1195 lbs, with extreme high knee and hock

LADY WESTLAND-Roan mare, 15.2 hands weighs 1050 lbs., can trot in 2.40.
RUBIE—A very handsome black gelding, stands
15.2, weighs 1125 lbs., trot in 3 micutes, and stands

without tying anywhere.

MOEGAN PRINGE—Unestnut gelding, stan s 15 2, MORGAN PRINCE—Chastnut gelding, stan s 15 2, weighs 1050, a getuine type of the morgan horse. Parties wanting high-class Eastern-bred horses will do well to apply early, as I have a grand assortment to select from. Catalog sent on application giving full description of each borse. Take Long eood avenue cars to Bellevue; street or Coolidge cars to Audabon road. Best of Boston references given. Wanted—To purchase handsome, positively safe family horse, 1100, and handsome horse 14% to 16 hands, with extreme nich action.

hands, with extreme alphastica.

M. W. STIMSON.

S8-S1 Believue Street, Back Bay, Boston.
Telephone, Brookline 268-8.

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CARMERS should know its value and its importance in a fertilizer to be applied to their grain crops.

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Its per feet reliability

ERUPTIONS

from which horses suffer has been attasted to by those that have used it with the greatest satisfaction. Thorough cleaness and smoothness of the satis, healinful, glosy appraised the hair, clean scalp, follow bathing and shampooing. Fasily applied with a sponge. Valuable for privat: stables.

PRICE, \$2.00, PREPAID. WALNUT RIDGE Co., Box 2144, Boston, Mass.

By victus of a power of sais contained in a certain merigage dead given by William Washer to Albers L. Jewell, dated Mar 6, 1885, and recorded with Buffelk deads, Libr. 2523, Pa/2 105, wid be sold at public auxies on the premises on TUESDAY, Oct. 10, at 9 e'cicck in the forenoes, for a breach of the conditions of said merigate, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, all and singular the premises conveyed by said morrate dead, and therein described ambitantiality as follows: premises conveyed by said more were use therein described substantially as follows:

therein described substantially as follows:

A certain parcel of laud, with all the improvements thereon, situated in that part of Boston called Brighton, being it unabered sixty-one (61) on a plan of laud made by Frank A. Foster, dated Jan. 1st. 1897, recorded with Safflik Doeds, Book 2423, Page 597. Said ist is bounded and described as follows: Northerly by Elba street, so called on anid plan, seventy-nine (79) feet, easterly by Antwerp street, so called on eaid plan, forty-free (45) feet southerly by 1st numbered sixty (90) on said plan seventy-ine (79) feet, westerly by lot numbered fifty-seven (67) on said plan, ferty-flye (45) feet, containing 3555 square feet. Said premises will be eaid subject to a mortgage of \$5000 and interest, and any and all supsid taxes and avessments. Two ham dred dollars will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and plane of said.

ALBERT L. JEWELL,

Mortgagee and Owner of said Mortgage,
200 Washington Street, Boston.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of SARAH SMITH, late of Somerville, in said County

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

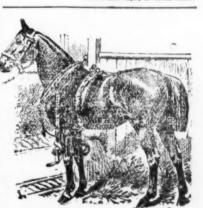
## FITCHBURG RAILROAD. **Hoosac Tunnel Route**



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Between BOSTON and Burlington, Vt., Montreal, COttawa, And all CanadiantPoints.

Palace, Sleeping or Drawing Room Cars on all through trains. For time-Tables or space in Sleeping Cars call on my Tinket Agent of the Commany, or address C. M. BURT.
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READY FOR SERVICE.

How pleasant it is to feel that whenever you care to go for a spin, that your horse is in read Tiese wintry days, when your shimal is ness. Tiese wintry days, when your simms is liable to become overheated by fast driving, see that your groom bathes him with GLOSSERINE. A refreshing stimulant for tired cords and an excellent bath for a beautiful site. It looks so cott, so stumping, when cared for with GLOSSERINE. Used at the best stables. Ask for it. GLOSSERINE Co . Boston Mass.

PAGE YOU CAN'T SHOOT RABBITS

don't get in. Send for Catalogue.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The Lesson of the Flag.

dency to inculcate a spirit of patriotism forerunner of glandular swelling. and good citizenship in the young of our elent, however. Every mother should teach regulations are enforced. lessons of patriotism to the children at her The "pneumonie" plague, from which knee, and love of country and flag should several persons died in Vienna last year, is ring out from every pulpit. The appear. a form of the plague which attacks the ance of our national emblem, floating in its lungs chiefly, the symptoms being in many majesty and beauty, over capitols, schools respects very similar to those of ordinary and buildings, and from mastheads, is it. pneumonis, Tals form is exceedingly fatal, self an inspiration, and one who makes a almost every case ending in death. Of sufstudy of its sublime history is often re. ferers from the bubonic plague about eight minded upon recurring dates of events out of ten die -Youth's Companion. which have contributed to its lustre and renown. Such spochs it is well to impress upon the young minds absorbing their first essons in patriotism. This thought occurs tab e linen is apt to suffer. Before sending to one in connection with the eleventh of to the laundry the tablecloths and napking September, upon which day, 122 years since, should be carefully examined and the spots the first battle under the waving folds of removed, as soap sets the stains. Most fruit our flag was fought at the Brandywine.

promise of coming strength and glory it portion over a bowl and pouring a stream whispered to those heroes of the Ravelu- of boiling hot water through it. When the tion,—many of them barefooted, half spots are obitinate, however, acids must clothed and half fed,—who followed it in be used. This part of the work should storm and sanshine, under the leadership always be done under the supervision of Washington and his generals, during of the mistress, to see that a'l needthe seven leng, weary years of struggle for ful precautions are taken to prevent de-

days excited much curlosity, and prompted Wet the stain with the solution and hold the universal irquiry," What is going on?" ever hot water or in the sun. The instant Today its absence from any public building the spot disappears, rinse well. Wet the suggests the more earnest inquiry, "What stain with ammonia, then rinse again. This does it mean?" It is well so. It stands for better homes in our land and more love.

Javelie water is excellent for white goods. and stronger ration.

greatest the world has ever known, -yet the pound of chloride of lime. Ceel quickly, it stands for all that is best in human life, sired result .- Tribune. the great, loyal, patriotic heart of the American people throbs responsive to its proclamation of liberty.

Every child, in home or school, should be fisg, and its lesson of unswerving loyalty. it is sufficienty hard. and be ever ready to defend its honor. The jelly and marmalade, jelly will be found to wonderful and thrilling sentiment of the be worth twice at much as marmalade, the immortal Abrat am Lincoln, "By the help jelly costing two-thirds the price of fruit of Almighty God and the assistance of the and the marmalade one-third. loyal people of this country, I am going to uphold and defend the stars and stripes," and maple sugar. Melt the maple sugar in was worthy of him and should be that of us a little water and cook with the plume, al-

discourage the defacement and debasement palates.

of the flag. It is a cause fer rejoicing that In canning blackberries, allow half a cup many States have enacted laws prohibiting of water and a cup of sugar to each quart of the use of the flag for advertising purposes. berries. Allow the syrup to come to a bell, It is a vulgar mind and very narrow-gauged skim, and add as many barries as will sever patriotism which will sully the glorious the surface. Cock slowly ten minutes; folds of the stars and stripes by such usage. Our flag, with its resplendent stripes and cooked. Return to the kettle, boil up once, azure field with glittering stars speaks for all the heated, sterilized cans full to overitself a mute but elequent language, a prem- fewing, and seal immediately. ise of continued unity of sectional ties and protection of its folds. Therefore, teach the young its history and significance, and

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workber.

short time quite reasonable. A. Germantown yarn, one skein green, one troubles. skein buff, one skein blue, one skein brown. this chain make 8 scallops by putting (\*) 1 stitch in each of 12 and three in the thir-

teenth stitch, 1 in each of 12 more and skip 2. repeat from (\*). Turn and skip 2 stitcher. 1 in each of 12, back part of loop to form ribbed crochet. Widen in thirteenth stitch every time and skip 2 at end of scallop. Make 4 rows or 2 ribs of brown. Attach the pink and erochet 4 rows (or 2

Attach buff and crochet 4 rows or (2

Attach blue and crochet 4 rows or (2 Crochet 24 rows (or 12 ribs) of pink.

Crochet 2 rows (or 1 rib) of blue.

Then 1 rib of brown, 1 rib of pink, 1 rib of green, 1 rib of buff, 1 rib of blue, 12 ribs chewers of tobacco, as also in the case of of pink, 2 ribs of blue, 2 ribs of buff, 2 ribs of green, 2 ribs of pink, 2 ribs of brown. This makes width of afghan. When completed it is 1 yard long by !-

yard wide. Scallep across top. Fringe the other end pathor with colors corresponding with those used EVA M. NILM.

needle in stitch, draw yarn through, then through 2 stitches on hook.

### The Plague.

of surprise. The plague was a disease as- de cologne added to stimulute secretion.sociated in their minds with antiquity or N. Y. Tribune. the middle ages, and was thought to be one of the extinct scourges of man, as safely buried as any of its victims.

Although it retired from Europe, driven before the slewly improving cleanliness of ening. While using them closely they modern civilization, it has been preserved should be rested at intervals of an hour through all these years in some of the al- or two, for the strain of constant reading mest inaccessible and indescribably filthy or sewing is like that of extending the arms regions of western China and the neighbor- at a certain height immovable. Imagine ing countries of Central Asia. It exists then the taxing of the eyes, which cannot also in certain parts of Central Africa, and complain save after years or irreparable a small epidemie prevailed in Astrakhan in Russia only about twenty years ago.

the plague in the seaport towns of China freshing, but it should be bought in small and in India, chiefly in Bombay, and now is has reached Meecs, and has been brought thence to the shores of the Mediterranean by returning Mohammedan pilgrims. The plague is a microbic disease. It

thrives in filth, and in the generally unsanitary conditions associated with the crowding together of human beings in small and dark habitations. Rats suffer from it, and Bazar. are believed to be instrumental in its spread. Fleas are also charged with transporting the viris from the sick to the well. It is called the bubonic plague becaus

and bones, lassitude, a chilly sensation, and so forth; but the sign which enable the sufferer to foretall his fate with almost absolute certainty is tenderness on pres-It is gratifying to note the present ten- sure under the arms and in the groin, the

There is little to do for one who has the land, and to this end our glorious flag disease, but much can be done to prevent it. stands as the great object lesson. Our It cannot thrive in sunlight and cleanliness, public schools are pledged to foster a pure and an extensive epidemic could not preand intense love for it. This is not suffi. vall in any city where modern sanitary

#### To Remove Pruit Stains.

With the frequent service of fruits the stains, taken in season, can be easily re What an assurance of victory and what a moved from linen by putting the stained stroying the fabric itself. Oxalic acid, al-Ferty years ago the sight of the stars and lowing three onness of the crystals to one stripes unfurled to the breeze on any other plat of water, will be found useful to be occasion than "Independence" or "muster" kept on hand for this especial purpose

and protestion for them, as well as a better and may be made at home or purchased at the druggists'. A good rule for making it It is true that the happy and fervent love calls for four pounds of washing seda, disof country and flag, so conspicuous today, solved in four quarts of seft water. Boil has been brought about by wars, -one, the ten minutes, take from the fire and add one lesson of the flag is one of prace. Because bottle and keep tightly corked. This is we regard as most precious that for which strong, and must be handled with extreme great sacrifice has been made, it is not to be care. Peach stains are the hardest of all wondered at that our entire people, North fruit stains to remove, but a weak solution and South, are moved by common impulse of chloride of lime, with infinite patience in to follow the leading of the flag. Because its application, will frequently effect the de-

> Over the Preserving Kettle. A good test for the right consistency of

jelly when boiling is to let it drop from a interested in the history and glory of the spoon. If the last drop sticks to the spoon They should be taught to revere its history. In estimating the comparative cost of

lewing pound for pound. This gives Especially should children be taught to last sweetness especially agreeable to many

For canning, pickling and preserving,

permanent happiness for all beneath the keep a supply of special cloths and helders to use, as the stains sannot be removed. the meaning and impertance of their sacred that the less stirring there is the better. If deep breath and hold it in the lungs a few and fill into jars. stirred too much the jelly is not clear, while seconds. Repeat this as often as you can the tendency of sugar to granulate is increased by stirring. - Tribune.

Microbes in Bad Teeth.

To buy these little covers, it is eften expensive, but a grocheter can make one in a short time quite reasonable.

The mouth is the starting point and the chest and develop the interior. Short, ing pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. An hour before serving pour a French dressing over, and put on the ice. of cases of toothashe, sore gums, ulcers, five consecutive minutes three times a day been removed, laid in lines converging to a skirts, short or long, and serve as telling head-centre. tonsilitis.

If the teeth are surrounded by accumu-Make a chain 12 yards long of brown. Of lations of tartar, defective dentine and soft bone tissue, can it not be understood how quickly the germs of any disease will find resting places there?

All decay of the teeth begins from the outside, hence, if the surfaces were kept over exercising and no exercising at all bring absolutely clean, no decay could take place.

This is, of course, impossible. Much, howyour strength.—Woman's Home Companion. ever, can be done by attention to hyg'enic

As soon as teeth make their appearance Attach green and crochet 4 rows or (2 through the gums they should be cleaned. According to Miller, in his work on the subject, there are six different micro organisms almost invariably present in the human mouth. They flourish in the soft white deposit of teeth, the mucous deposit upon the teeth and the margins of imflamed gums. Special care of the mouth is required in patients with decayed teeth, smokers and

> unconscious or paralyzed persons. Parasites are always present in the mouth, but when the tissues are weakened, as in a if such is provided, as to keep the feet off fever patient, they undergo invasion by the floor lessens the vibration that is conthese parasites, which become then really

When the teeth are decayed, or should there be bleeding of the gums, a pinch of Note-The stitch is double crechet, insert boric sold may be twice daily rubbed in between the lips and gums.

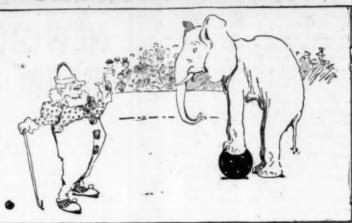
Cracks on the lips or at the corners of the lips heal quickly if dried wish a clean towel and treated with boric seld or vaseline To many peeple the reports, a few years After eating always rinse the mouth out ago, of the appearance of the plague in with lukewarm water containing a little China, and later in India, came with a shock common sait, with tineture of myrrh or eau

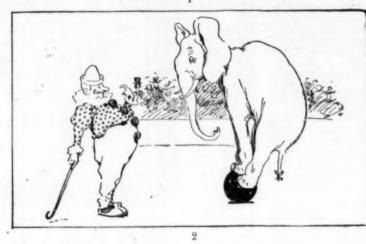
## Care of the Eyes.

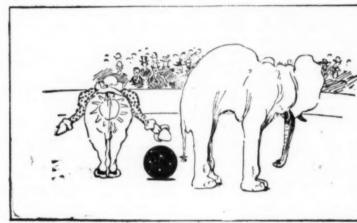
Os arising in the morning the eyes should In reality, however, it has never died out. be bathed gently in cold water-twenty "passes" are said to be decidedly strengthneglest. When dust settle in the eyes warm water will sooth them of any in-Since 1894 we have heard constantly of flammation; rose water is extremely requantities, as it keeps but a short time Five cents worth will give a daily eye bath for several weeks. Tea leaves and alum water were the eye tonies which our grandfathers used; but in these modern days of absolutely hygienic and antiseptic simplicity, water, especially in a distilled form, is considered powerful enough.—Harper's

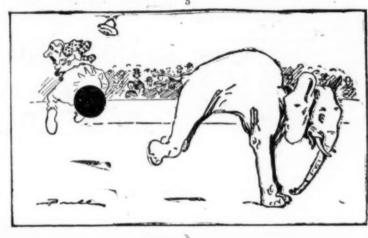
## A Health-Giving Exercise.

Breathing exercises alone will do much to improve the general health of nearly all of the swelling of glands in the grein or women. Stand before a mirror, in a rocm armpits, which is one of its chief and most into which a good supply of air is coming, constant symptoms. The disease begins and raise the hands straight over the head. A LITTLE SIDE ISSUE BY THE ELEPHANT.









In making jelly it must be borne in mind ders. Then clesing the mouth, take a long, ting paper without spreading; remove at once, without feeling tired. Each day try the

An appetizing luncheon or supper dish is made of sardises and cucumbers. Peel the cucumber, fer a minute and a minute and a half. This will increase the exterior of the chest and distributed by t is most important for weak and sickly children. As the fresh air is a great stimulant to the lungs when deeply inhaled, one when done keep the liquor and mash the spinach has to be very careful not to bring on dizzi-through a sleve. One quart of cream thickened woman must be a guide to herself. Always with two of butter will be the proper proportion

## Relax the Nerves.

Just now, when se many people are going bask and forth and up and down about the country, it is well to notice what the Evening Post says with regard to relieving the nerves when journeying:

"An experienced traveler says that most of the fatigue of a long journey is quite unnecessary, and comes from an unconscious effort to carry the train instead of letting the train carry us. That is, in rethe feet off the rail of the seat in front, veyed to the body and prevents just that much strain. A bag will do as well for a foetsteel if nothing else is to be had. The bedy, while sitting in a car, should be as attempts this relaxation in a railway car it sist the motion-all of which is in direct accordance with modern physical culture, which has discovered that true repose goes further than mere non-action."

Boiling Starch. " More starching is a failure from the starch being half cooked than from any other cause," said a capable housewife who was complimented on the perfection of the starched goods that came up from her "I make it a rule to have the waists and other pieces that require light starching." Starch that is not boiled enough will stick to the iron. If starch is net, strained there will be uneven places in it. It is very little trouble to boil starol It needs to be stirred a few times after it begins to boil. Stretch a triangular bag for breakfast, across a pail and pour the starch through it. It will nearly all soon drip through, and it remainder through. There is always some starch left in the strainer that cans used. It saves time to skim off the film that gathers over starch that has been boiled for a considerable length of time.-Exchange.

## Domestic Hints.

WILD GRAPS MARNALADS. For this take wild unripe grapes. Out the green grapes open with a small knife, and re-move the seeds, then weigh the fruit. Allow for every pound of seeded grapes one pound of sugar; place the grapes in a pressrring kettle; gives an added flavor. It may like all fevers, with headache, loss of appeand then let them drop naturally to the side add a little water, and boil twenty minutes; add
tite, nauses, indefinite pains in the muscles —without attempting to square the shoulthe sugar, and boil till a drop will stand on blot-

SARDINES AND CUCUMBERS.

CREAM OF SPINACH SOUP.

For cream of spinach boil a peck of spinach in just enough water to keep it from burning, lines, organdles or batistes in black, white or the ness by over exercising at first. Every with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth stop exercising before fatigue sets in, as for a peck of spluant. This will make a very delicate green soup if well prepared. TERKISH JILAPP.

> Make a rich lamb or mutton broth. Add half a can of tomatoes, or its equivalent in fresh tomstoes. Cook thoroughly, strain through a colan der, seasoning to taste. Add one-third the amount of broth in rice and cook slowly until all the liquid is absorbed and the rice is soft. Rea border around a surry of meat.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE. One quart of strained tart apple sauce, one half cupful of butter, four eggs, one cupful of sugar and a dash of cayenne. Line a deep pie ate with groi crust. Beat the eggs, mix with the sauce, melt and stir in the butter, then add sisting the metion instead of relaxing and the expense and sugar. Fill the pie plate and yielding to it. He advises always resting bake in a moderate oven. If you wish you may reserve the whites of two of the eggs for a

WINE JELLY WITH WHIPPED CREAM. Soak one-half of a box of gelatine in one-half of a capful of cold water until soft. Boil together for one misute one cupful of water and soaked gelatine, and stir until dissolved. Add completely relaxed as possible. Until one the juice of one lemen and strain. Add one cupful of cold water and one cupful of any wine is not discovered how tense is the effort to re- perferred, and let stand until cold. Dip a border mould in cold water, in the bottom arrange a pat-tern with bits of candled fruits. Pour in a few spoonfuls of the jelly, being very eareful not to disturb the fruit, and let stand until set. Fill up the mould with the remaindes of the jelly and put on ice. Turn out carefully on a platte fill the centre with whipped cream, and decorate with a few bits of fresh or candied fruit.

## Hints to Housekeepers.

an old cook makes with "a little of this and a starch boiled steadily an hour before it is several ears of raw corn are cut through with a strained. After this some of it is thinned sharp knife. The corn is scraped down, with the strained. After this some of it is thinned sharp knife. The corn is scraped down, with the to the proper condition for dresses, shirt inside of each kernel being taken out, while the outer skin is left on the cob. When there is enough of this to make the number of cakes desired, one egg—unless the amount used is very large—and enough flour to held the mixture to. gether is stirred in and the cakes are fried on a hot, well-greased griddle. They are very dellcate, and can be used as an entree for dinner or

For severe nose bleed place the patient in a sitting posture, with the body bent forward and requires very little squeezing to press the the neek straight. Have him close his mouth and breathe through the nose, at the same time raising the arms above the head. A solution of alum or even salt and water snuffed into the

When a black bag looks the worse for wear, but is still good and strong, it may easily be made to look quite nice again. Sponge it with a strong, warm selution of soda. When soaked with this apply a coat of good black ink, and allow it to dry in. Then give it another dressing with ink, and when this is perfectly dry rub off any superfluous ink with a damp rag, and brush the bag

Sugar in the water with which veal is basted

led fish is improved by adding a cup f gwd Boiled fish is improved by adding a cub f g r d cider vicegar to the water in which it is boiled. A recipe for boiling ham comes from Pennsyl-vania: "Add to the water in which it is boiled a cup of black molarses, one onion, a few cloves cup of black molasses, one onion, a few cloves and peppercorns. Let the ham cool in the water in which it was boiled. Skip, rub with brown sugar and bake in a slow oven for one honr, basting it frequently with the stock in which is was cooked." Buckles are an important feature of fall trim

mings and dress accessories. Those of out steel

Among buttons the ones most called for are of jet, steel, pearl, crystal, glit and enamel. The medaliion and cameo buttons are being used to A form of treatment for poisoning from lvy

the eruption, keeping the bread wet from the ginia, Gouverneur Morris, the author of our decouside. Half an hour of this treatment is said imal system of money, John Rutledge, the brill-A red nose, that trial of trials to a sensitive Charles C. Pinckney, afterwards a member of the to effect a cure.

A red nose, that trial of trials to a sensitive woman, is usually the result of bad circulation Wash the feet daily in warm water, bathe the body every morning with cold water, adding a little ammonia to the water. Scaking the hands to above the wrists in warm water has also a beneficial effect on the circulation. Hot itea, soun, etc., which tend to bring the blood to the face, should be avoided.

Unarios to the most of amous mission to France, and twice cannot game to the presidency of the United gates.

—There were many State quarre's during the framing of the Constitution, but perhaps the most serious was that between Pennsylvania and Connecticut over the Wyoming Valley. This quarrel came to blows and bicolahed. Connecticut over the Wyoming Valley by right of her cut claimed the Wyoming Valley by right of her

stone. The fault usually lies in the fact that the water is not boiling when the egg goes in, or that the time is counted from the moment the egg goes in, instead of from the time it commences to be allowed; for a medium egg three minutes, and for a hard boiled one five minutes. Have the water boiling when the eggs are immersed. This their work readily spin and weave enough to water boiling when the eggs are immersed. This work readily spin and weave enough to will lower the temperature, and a few seconds must elapse before the boiling sgain commences. Then cover, and watch the clock, removing the Cenniy Court House where he resided a yard of

place over but water or at the back of the fire, ers'house furnisnings.
where it will keep very hot but not boil for an hour. Remove the dates to a dish or bowl, and ball down the syrup until reduced one-half. Flavor with vanilla (two tablespoonfuls of sherry may also be added), and pour it over the dates; ble event, with scarcely a parallel in history. serve very cold with the whipped cream. For an aching tooth, where there is no swell- rendering assistance to the Americans in that

ing of the gums, syrings out the cavity with struggle was not the noblest one. It was larg water as hot as can be borne. Hard water will a dislike of England, but this canco: best peutralize the acid condition of the cavity. said of Latayette. However he may have dir-Then dry the cavity with a pellet of cotton, after liked England, his true motive for coming arose which a new pellet should be inserted which has from his inborn love of freedom. Vast changes been previously dipped in a solution of gum sand-rac and alcohol. Should the gums be swellen, pains them with foline. Always before retiring no longer an experiment, but had taken its place wash out the month with a solution of carbonate among the great nations of the world. The tide of sods. An excellent prescription for toothache of immigration has swept over the Appalachian is: Hydrochlorate of cocaine, one gramme, essence of laurocerasus, one gramme, tincture of sippi valley, and beyond the Father of Waters a arnica, ten grammes, liquid acetate of ammonia twenty gramme". Wet a tampel of to ton with the public domain, and awaited the coming of the the solution and place it in the tooth cavity.

.". Importers predict a larger sale of real lace during the coming season than was ever before

. Gowns of the latest date bear witness that riobons—narrow pompadour ribbons—are taking an unusual part as trimmings. The edges of them are frequently trimmed by that pretty soft by large capital, the firm are able to off ir purbordering of mousseline gathered up into a fine chasers many advantages as to prices, etc., which and sleeves come in for their share, with capital modish pastel blues, the rose pinks, yellows or mauves in solid colors, are mand overed with these ribbons with wonderful success, and in a fascinatir g manner.

and either fasten with big duli jet buttons of with frogs of slik passement: rie.

.". Many of the new autumn shirt waists of cream white albatrost, ladies' cloth, camel's move the cever, place a towel ever and let it bair or other dainty wool are made up after the stand ten minutes. Serve as a vegetable or as simple yoked and plaited styles of the summer cotions, but at the throat and waist are an added collar and girdle of deep wine-colored dablia, violet, green, brown or black slik velvet. This touch of color gives a charm to these dainty little waists which will be worn during the entire autumn season above skirts of mohair costume cloth, vicuna, double-faced cashmere or drap d'ete. .". Silk machine stitching appears as a finish

on many of the latest French and English tailor models for autumn wear. It takes the place of all other simple decorative effects, rows of braid or slik gimp not excepted.

.". French costume suitings, Bradford erepons silk and wool, fancy suitings in camel's hair effects, drap de Paris, London reps, Scotch chev !ets in tri-soler weaves, plaid-back, double-faced cheviots, Shamrock tartans, all-wool whipcords, French Venetians, and tailor checks in two artir-tic color blendings, and a crossing Persian stripe are among the new fall materials designed for costumes for utility or demi-iress wear.

.". Scotch tweeds are among the first fabrics the salesmen show customers will are looking for serviceable fall dress goods. These stylish materials are in varied qualities and new attractive color blendings, and they occupy at present a prominent place on the counters of all firstelass dry-gcois houses.

mantles of different kinds, as well as 01 coats, turns dows. A narrow ruching of velvet is be little of that," after the manner of old cooks, but coming on the high collars for capes and pretty any good cook can make them. The kernels of as a finish for the edge of the entire garment. Double-breasted coats are stylish for fall wear. .\*. The nasturtium shades are beautifully copied this autumn season in Lyons woven silk velvets and double-faced satin ribbons used in and Fungi. By E. G. Lodeman, late Instrucelegant millinery.

. The new fringes this season are very attractive. They vary in width from one to twelve 399 pages, 92 illustrations. inches, and are made of silk, beads or chemille, separately or combined. .\*. Large department and jewelry stores are

.". Pretty vinaigrettes are made of Dreeden china and flagree work over a glass, and are worn on a chatelaine of out glass.

. . Sterling silver is as popular as ever for the smail articles for writing and toilet tables.

". A few umbralias in brown, red and blue

.\*. The few models sent out from the centres of fashion at the end of each searon, before the styles for the next are absolutely settled, give at least some idea of what is to be worn; but, no Address all orders to matter what may be said as to the style of the long skirts on fall tailor gowns, the fact remains that at all high-plass tailors' and modistes', and gives an added flavor. It may be used with all also at the importing houses, official word in

Washington has devised an ingen'ous way of pro- tailor fabrics will be made to merely touch venting to ple who attend her public receptions but not sweep the ground on the sides, and from pur cluing the small treasures that if about only with a small "dip," which, when neceson tables and cabinets. She has secured from a jawalier some gold naise and exceeding fine gold chains, and with these she has fastened her art of women who dress handsomely, but are objects and rare books to the articles on which not wealthy enough to discard an expertbey rest. She now feels confident, she says, that sive gown the moment it slows the least sign of the vandals w. o frequent public functions will be wear. For women who do the most of their prevented from appropriating her personal projspecial tailor styles, with gracefully shaped demi trains, but for practical, comfortable every-lay wear the cloth or other wool skirt. fortably without being obliged to classh a bulky mass of fabric, or else feel that she will reach her i o me with the hem of her dress : kirt in a drondition, which only a professional eleaner can remedy.

#### HISTORICAL.

-The oldest man in the Constitutional Convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1787, was Benjamin Franklin, aged eighty-one, who perhaps was the greatest American genius of that day. There were in this convention, also, Bobwhich has received approbation from scientific authority, is to wet a slice of bread with water. bridge Gerry and Roger Sherman. There was dust it with common washing sods, and apply to Edmond Rancolph, the young governor of Vir-

The boiling of an egg seems one of the most symple of all culinary ventures, yet where there charter, and many of her people had settled is a member of the family who is discussed if his egg is not boiled in just such a manuer his claimed it and seat troops there to grive the anguish is frequently so often repeated as to become chronic. It is a directly thing to ask for a context was decided to arbitrate. Pennsylsoft boiled egg and receive one just warmed through, or for one "well done" and receives a ward and took possession of a slice of northern

eggs the second the alloted time has expired.

A date compote is very easily made. Stone the fruit (one pound will be at flicient for six), and put it in a saucepan containing a syrup made by boiling together for three minutes one cupful of sugar and one plut of water. Over closely, and place over bot water or at the back of the fire. -The visit of General Lafayette to the

United States in 1824 occurred nearly half a centery after he had so generously aided the colonists to win their liberty, and was a memora-The chief motive of the Prench government in struggle was not the noblest one. It was largely Moun'ains and taken possession of the Missirploneer. It was upon this new America that the eyes of the aged Lafayette rested when he made his final visit to the land which he had so loved kind of plants to choose, how to care for them,

### House Furnishing Advice.

chiffon foundations for firmy laces of delicate outlines will be used extensively.

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> THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN BOSTON, MASS.

Round a Lad: 'tis When, dri I forgot to A gray se string Tis the b And a bo which be When Me Bridged ti Fanned spell

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-Charlotte HT Forgive, de My ories w For, know! My vigil or Do thus," Forgive the Some certa Thy wisdon As taught to The needfu

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#### POETRY.

"A MEBORY." Where you bow carstan, canvas hooded, lifts Its spectral shoulder sharp sgainst the sea;

Our old to w watch stands gazing dreamily Out on the night banked thick with murky rifts: A worn, bronged face, wind furrowed by the Of pelting sleet, is that he turns to me;

A welcome—gruff but hearty—then growls he As to the windlass bit his post he shifts— A penny for my thoughts?' Well lad! just

Swept past a shorebird and from out the glcom I heard it throat a few low, plaintive trills-Sweet sounds, they bore me, scarcely know I how Back to that porch where lilacs bank and bloom' Bound a boyhoo i home in the Berkshire hills. Lad! 'tis thirty year, since down in the lane I last heard the robins and bluebirds sing: Then, driving our cattle down to the spring, I forgot to pilot them home again: A gray sea dog here tonight the refrain Of a poor lost bird-faint with venturing-

In my heart's dry depths thrills a long mute 'Tis the barefoot boy hears the oid-time strain, And a boy's fresh heart—not one warped and

Which beat just row in this sea-battered shell, When Memory, strangely quickened and stirred, Bridged the long course back and brought boyhood near, Fanned Youth's dream aglow till under its

In this distant zone the robin is beard. GRORGE CHESTER BUGBER.

THREE QUESTIONS. Heart, proud heart, what will you do in the Spring of Life?

"I will joy in the joy Living, the strength of I will walk in the pride of youth, by the light of mine eyes
And my life I'll prize."

Heart, dear heart, what will you do if the hand you love
Is cold and still in the Land of Death, where it
cannot move
To belp you more? "I shall weep—but forget
"You're just the figure for haymaking."

my pain When we meet again." would you do
If the heart you loved to another turned—forget-

"I should creep away, if he were happy, for his dear sake.

And break." -Ida Rowe,in St. Paul's.

ETERNAL ME. What an exceeding rest 'twill be When I can leave off being Mei To think of it!-at last be rid Of all the things I ever did! Done with the varying distress Of retreactive consciousness! Set free to feel the joy unknown Of Life and Love beyond my own! Why should I long to have John Smith Eternally to struggle with? I'm John-but somehow cherubim Seem quite incongruous with him. It would not seem so queer to dwell Eternally John Smith in Hell, To be one man forever seems Most fit in purgatorial dreams But Heaven! Rest and Power and Peace Must surely mean the soul's release From this small labeled entity-This passing limitation—Me!
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson, in Cosmopolitan.

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tions.

HUMILITY AND TRUST. Forgive, dear Lord, the prayers I once did thrust, In earth born weakness on thy love supreme My cries would fain have bribed the Infinite, For, knowing not that prayer was tranquil trust Do thus," I said, and "then the wrongs will

Forgive the pleadings that presumed to rea Some certain path for poor mankind and me. Thy wisdom can complete my new request As taught the Prince of Peace in old Judes. The needful bread I beg; I cannot see What earthly boons are best, choose thou the

Worgive me that I saked Thee to forgive. Lead me aright. I dare not tell thee how From out this maze wherein I stumbling live, I reach to Thee whose power turns ill to good. No more I ask: I can but praise Thee now. -Pauline Wesley, in The Examiner.

TO A TRAVELER. Some hearts there are that see afar The goal towards which they wend

Some souls have sight to mark the light That shows the journey's end; But some must still strive to falfil What each day sets before, Content to find there waits behind,

Each task a duty more.

And who shall say that knows the way, That those who travel slow, May not win much that passes such As see where they shall go? Perhaps there lies another prize That may outshine this star; And he who waits may know the Pates, And see them as they are.

—Eupert S. Holland.

She saw it in the window and She raved about it 'i'l She bought it, then just like all men, He raved about the bill.

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Fair Lena at the window In winter shock the mat, But now she floods the flowers And likewise floods your hat. -Ohicago Daily News.

Baby's in his little crib, Pape's doing housework and Mamma's on the jury.
—Onicago Daily News.

I favor business reform.
'Tis needed, 1'il agree. I'll gladly work for any which Does not begin with me.

-- Washington Star. Life would be truer at the core

And shorn of much distress, If we'd laugh at our own troubles more And our neighbor's troubles less. -L. A. W. Bulletin.

> Firm as a rock is, and yet No hope do I possess Of winning her, because she is So steadfast in her fickleness.

" Krinken was a little child, It was summer when he smiled. Oft the hoary sea and grim Stretched its white arms out to him, Calling, 'Sur-shild, come to me; Let me warm my heart with thee! Fut the child heard not the see, Calling, yearning evermore, For the summer on the shore."

-Bugene Field. "Balve t'on's free," the preacher said, As the elder passed the plate; "Salvation's free for you and me, But we have to pay the freight."

He vowed the was a picture when His startled glances chanced to light Upon her bathing costume. Then He merely vowed she was a sight. -Washington Star.

Some people growl at everything In this old world, but pshaw! In spite of what they say 'tis still The best they ever saw.
—Unicago Times Herald.

He never seemed in life to care For any friend's advice He ran for office fifty years And only got there twice.

—Atlanta Constitution.

#### A Water Nymph.

(She stood slibouetted against the skyline, a lithe, supple figure in an old lilac print from barely reaching her slim ankles; the golder gleam of the setting san full in her sea-green eyes, and burnishing the pale yellow of her hair eyes, and burnshing the pase yellow of her hair. One brown hand was raised to partly shield her eyes from the glare of the sunset, and in the other she held a thin switch, more from cust in than anything, as the cows needed no goading to persuade their homeward steps, albeit they took the journey slowly enough. But she was in no hurry tonight, so they browsed unchecked while she stood and let her gaze wander over the broad expanse of fen, a landscape she had had every opportunity of studying for the eighteen years she had lived in it, but until tonight she had taken its varying features as a part of the day; tonight they stood out and pletured themselves on her brain so that she always remembered the great plain as it looked

on that June evening.

Before her stretched the long, level acres of pasture land, intersected with dikes reflecting now every hue of the sunset, where their placid besom lay uncovered by the broad leaves of the reliow water lily, or by the shadow of the tall iris, and giving no sign of the treacherous black mud in their quiet depths. Beyond stretched the river, like a burnished swordblade, winding in and out among; the pastures; in the far disbelt of trees; beyond that, again, the uplands, belt of trees; beyond that, again, the uplands, belts or fir trees, a field of barley overgrown with charlosk, and over all the faint, sweet smell of hay, which lingers in the memory as nothing else can, recalling peaceful summer-tides, and the dreams of youth. A partridge rose suddenly with a whir-z-z, rousing her from her reverie, and with a word to the patient animals she continued her homeward way.

"I think it is perfectly barbarous to expect people to live in town in the summer, when the country is so picturat que and so much more de-

sirable in every way!"
So spake Mr. Glaisby, who was nothing partieular, but wore an eyegiass, a frock coat and var-nished boots, and was generally to be found at Eccemian gatherings, such as the one in progress at Mrs. Barry's flat in Victoria street. Why don't you toddle off, Glaisby?" ir quired

The maid who was handing him cream with which to dilute his tea started, thereby arrest-Heart, poor heart, one question more. What ing his attention; she remembered that they were carting the hay in the old meadow today. "Did you ever make hay?" he inquired, Glaisby having turned to a more appreciative

> Yes, sir," she replied, quietly. "Fo did I," helping himself liberally to cream.
> "It's jolly fun, too."

Her eyes wandered from her face to her sunburned hand, and he remembered that she was "Mary." he said, wondering how to frame the his aunt's new fad, a real country girl, just imported, and he watched her meditatively as she ported, and he watched her meditatively as she retraced her steps to the tea table, contrasting her with the long line of French or Swiss maids her predecessors, then dwelling again on her pale yell w hair, and sez-green eyes—for he was

Feople were fast taking their leave, and in a short time he and Mrs. Barry were alone. She had bidden the last great an effusive farawall. had bidden the last guest an effusive farewell, and sunk into a chair with a big sigh of relief, when she became conscious of her nephew's smooth, dark head, just visible above some amber cushions; for he had his back to her and was quietly waiting until she should recover sufficiently to enter late conversation. Good gracious, Cress," she said, " I thought you went an hour ago."

onthe. Wnat is it?" Bydney Cresswell rose, and took another chair, near his aunt.

"A model."
"Want me for a model?"

which was as unlike the genuine article as any now. The distillution was complete I ever tasted—you must change your milkman, nized that he had wrecked his life.

"Nover mind the mikman—he is very long-inflering—he explicit."
"You have a little country girl." " Mary Emma Porter."
" Spare me! She should be called Undine."

"They con't do it in the part she comes from -what do you want with Porter?" To paint her.

" Also, I am not proposing to adopt her."
" It is the same thing." 'I must paint her." As a water sprite?" Nymph."

"But they don't wear-"

" Possibly."

"There-manage it for me, and I'll go now." " Well, I'll see." and was not displeased.

Fo she was despatched to Cresswell's studio in Chelsea,—a plain, workmanlike place, with the usual raised dais, a good north light, and the irevitable potpourr of an artist's surroundings. He received her with ev'dent satisfaction, and made her feel at home in five minutes, for he knew the part of Norfolk, and chatted pleasantly about it, so that she forgot the strangeness of her visit, and became the natural little country maid he wanted to portray. She unfound her yellow hair at his bidding, letting it fall in thick sees round her shoulders, and then took her place on the dais while he sketched, and ere he had fluished they were fast friends.

Now there are three things which befall an im-pressionable man,—to fall in love at first sight, to marry in heate, and to be distillationed.

Sydney Cresswell fell into the first error, and ere the picture was an accomplished fact the second presented itself to his imagination. He saw himself wedded to his water nymph, defying convention, basking forever in the tender light the convention.

of her eyes. There had been other models, but they were,—well, models; the water nymph was Mrs. Barry had ceased to bother about the matter. As long as Poster went to the studio before she was up, and was back at noon in the regulation cap and apron to wait at the break-fast table, she dismissed the subject entirely. Possibly she noticed that the giri was happier and better locking; perhaps not, for she was a woman of many engagements and many interests. So that it came as a great shock when the impressionable Cresswell announced his calm determination to make Many Emma Porter his

" Have you told her so-you tiresome wretch?" she gasped.
"No. I thought I'd do the proper thing and

tell you first." The proper thing! There is nothing proper about it.' "I thought you would consider it very

"Cresswell-you're a fool." She was both style, which our little readers will enjoy.

asked. "Love? Bab! It is madness." "One and the same thing."

"I cannot accuse her of design, she is incapa-ble of it. I thought when I engaged a raw country girl that I should be safe."

swisging in the back yard, she was suddenly struck with hunger, and, jumping to the ground, seampered into the house in search of the cook.

But she suits me, you wretch!"
Precisely my case."
You will have to educate her."

Fiddlesticks! Olever women are a drug on be market; now eye; y woman one meets is educated; besides, I hate women who ikrow too much, they bore one with their views. I don't want to marry a woman with views." But your friends?"

"Oh! I'll tura them over to you."
"Oresawell, you'll break my heart." Weil, as long as it doesn't break theirs ftoo," "But, seriously, have you thought what it leans? Can you be serious?" "I am always serious."

Then I give it up." That's like a sensible woman. 'Are you sure she will marry you? " " Not sure," lighting another cigarette, " but sanguine. So no more at present, as I used to

sanguine. So no more at present, as I used to write home from school; and if you are going on to the Lanes' I'd better go also. I'll just get you to buy my little maid's frocks and things."
"I shall do nothing of the kind."

"I shall do nothing of the kind."

"Then I must buy them—au revolr!"

"What on earth made me get a raw country girl," soliloquized Mrs. Barry. "I'd better have stuck to the French. Oress couldn't bear them. Dear, oh dear! What fools men are!"

However, the harm was done, and there was bred speers, the raised eyebrows, the little stings that rankle—these things she dreaded.

As yet Cresswell had said nothing to the girl she had been brought up in the Fen, and was simple in accordance. They stood together brfore the finished picture, which represented a girl reclining on a river bank, looking at her own reflection in the clear depths, and was the best thing he had ever done.

Mary Emma colored with pleasure.

'It is you-ideal'zed-as I see you, Mary." See did not understand him.
"Father and mother'd be rarely proud o' that, sir; bappen some day they'll see it." She spoke with the Norfolk accent, but it struck his ear pleasantly—as yet—for she had a musical voice.

She laughed.

eyes, whose varying depths so pleased his artis

She went into the small adjoining room to don hat and jacket, saying as she returned:
"You won't want me any more, I expect, sir?"

She icoxed at him with wide, surprised eyes and slightly parted lips, and he laughed a little as he caught both her bands in his. "Whatever would the mistress say?" she fa!-

She looked into his face like a child in count, and he draw her unresisting form into his arms and kissed her.

So they were married, and became a nine days wonder to their friends—lays that were spent in bilssful ignorance of any one's opinion, roaming about the lanes in the Isle of Wight. "Good gracious, Oress," she said, "I thought On their return they took a house in Bedford Park, among the Bohemians, and the young "No," he replied; "I'm going to stay to din-wife's troubles began. But as yet the magic of ner."

"Then you must want something or other, you wretebed man, you haven't dined here for six

"Experiment of the man she had married, and he was blind to all else.

He painted her again, a study of the head and eyes, embodying Swinburne's lines,

Eyes colored like a water flower, And deeper than the green sea's glass.

The picture was hung on the line at the academy, and fame smiled upon him. He began to go out more, generally alone, for Mary never "Nc—not exactly."

"Be plain, Oress, I'm only going to give you two minutes, I must ite down for half an hour before dinner, if I'm to hear 'Lohengrin' tc—not exactly."

"Bo plain, Oress, I'm only going to give you got over her uncor querable shyness. Beautiful women flattered him, and one openly pitted him, and br—he its ened, and the spirit of distillusion "You've got the water nymph I've been lookng for."

"We will winter in Rome," he said. So they let "Where? You speak as If I kept an the cottage in Bohemis. In Bome he met many people he knew, friends, acquaintances, artists, Bohemians, and Mary was left very much alone now. The distillusion was complete. He recognized

Heturning one day to his hotel, after a week's absence with some yachting friends, he was accessed on entering by an English Costor staying in the hotel, whom he knew by sight.
"Pardon me," the doctor said, gravely. "Have

you heard that your wife is ill?" "Ill! No. She was well when I left." "And they did not communicate with you?" "They had no address."

responsible for her to ner tasuer, who brought her up."

"Well, I don't suppose for a moment any one else's father brought her up."

"Peace! I mean to town."

"Alas! Madame was ill—it was the means to does; two doctors and a nurse were !n attendance; he drive and a nurse were !n attendance; he drive and a nurse were !n attendance; he drive and means plored M'sieu had left no address—no means

hurried upstairs to bis wife's rcoms, a curious

"But they don't wear—"

"H'm! Lend me her face. I'll be discretion be coarse gown, and with a word to insure silence led him to his wife's bedside.

"She may be frightened."

"Of me?"

"Now how "and a ruefix over be answered? Is it possible that man may comprehend the true nature of his own being and his true relations to the D-wine?

Even hand in his, "I've come back, dear. Dol't wine?

Rev. Dr. Theodore I. Munger, an elequent and you know me?"

She looked at him with hollow, unmeaning eyes, withdrew her hand, and turned from him. "Well, I it see."

So he went, and Mrs. Barry dismissed the matter from her mind, but a reminder came in a few days time, so she approached the subject. Mary Rmma Porter instender respectfully; she had an idea that some one wanted to take her portrait, drowned,—an' she went in after it. She was "The dyke is deep after the rain," she said in a slow, plaintive voice, "and the mud's rare dangerous,—pror Lassie"s back was strained get-

never sort o' use after." The nun recited her resary, and Cresswell lir-tened with painstricken face, while his wife bab-bled of her childhood's home, and the broad fen The doctors came again, shook their heads,

and retired as before; and the nun prayed— prayed incessantly. Toward morning a gleam of intelligence lit up the sea-green eyes as they wandered to Oresswell's face. "Mollie," he whispered with a broken sob,

speak to me, dearest." "It's Mr. Oresswell!" she said, with that lock of childlike wonder-and to died.

## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

WEATHERISIGNS The sun is bright, the sky is clear, But grandma says a storm is near; and, when I asked how she could know, She said the peacock told her so, When, perching on the old fence rail, He screamed so loud and dropped his tall; And the shy cuckoo on the wing Repeated over the same thing: And "More Wet!" all the bot-wiltes eried That in the grassy meadows hide; The sco; that from the chimney fell Came down, it seems, this news to tell; The kettle sang the self-same tune The grass this morning, said so, too, That hung without a drop of dew; And the blue swallows, flying low Across the river, to and fro. So all these told her very plain That ere the evening it would rain;

#### That's what a want to find out now -St. Nicholas.

But who told them, and when, and how?

Little Miss Muffet. Here is a very old story retold in modern sugry and in earnest, two phases through which she seldom passed. He had carried out his threat of dialog with her, waiting until the coffee to launch the bomb.

"Are you surprised that I love her?" he last of the saked.

"The saked is to be pantry, and the saked is to be pantry, and the conference of the saked is to be pantry, and the measure of our performances, but according to the measure of our performances. But according to the measure of our performances.

good humor, several things having gone wrong, so when she saw Miss Muffet she didn't wait for us do ours. Then, perhaps, its will igrow clear that He and we are one.—Charles G. Ames. the little girl to ask, but broke out into a storm-

"Get out of here; clear out, you little torment I've no time to be pestered with the likes o' you."
This was really a dreadful way for the domestic to talk, but really she had great provocation.

"But, cooky, dear, please..."

"Ot! you needn't er come aroun' me with yer

'pleases' and yer 'cooky, dears,' this morning.
for I've neither time nor temper to bother w'd
yer, au' if yer don't chase yourself out of this
kitchen quick and rast, it's the broom will sweep you!" screeched the cook, growing warmer and

Miss Muffet promptly took Mrs. Cook's advice, for she knew by the amount of white that showed in her eye that it was dangerous to showed in her eye that it was dangerous to linger, so she ran out in the yard, away back in the shade, where she could not be seen from the kitchen. There she sat down on an old stump to catch her breath and recover from her seare, and then, as soon as she grow more composed, and then, as soon as she grow more composed. catch her breath and recover from her scare, and then, as soon as she grew more composed, to devise tome way to appease her appetite, which by this time was growing more emphatic in its demands for satisfaction.

She felt it would be certain death to approach the cook again that morning, for she was a timid child and easily driven back, as Mrs. Cook well knew. She often feigned anger when she didn't wish to be bethered, and would often be larg ling up her sleeve at the same time that she was rolling her eyes and looking wickedly at the child. Yet, even without aid from the kitchen, herself, but perhaps she guessed his feelings
with a woman's quick intuition, even though All of a sudden a thought struck her, and she jumped from the stump, clapping her hands and singing as she ran down the hill toward the milk-

took the cream dipper, filled it with curd and whey, then stepped outside, and, seating herself " I'm sure it's much too good for me, sir," she on the springhouse step, began to please herself and comfort her appetite, using the butter padéle as a spcon. By the time she was nearly ready to smile and her appetite was feeling in a better humor, who should appear, at a most inopportune the absorption of the drug. time, but a very big, big spider, who sat down beure into the milkbouse alone. The cook was so bear of a beron of sixty, goole eighty, mute sorry for her that from that time on Miss Muffet swan seventy.

—Prof. W. E. Ashforth of Ohattanooga Uni-

> The True Nature of Man. BY LILIAN WHITING.

Great is the power of a life that knows its

This is the doctrine of Christianity,—that man has in him a secret, sure, direct access to God's spirit. This is what Jeaus knew to be in man; and in having this he knew man to be capable of building up the kingdon of righteousness in himself, in his race and in the civilization of the future. This is what alone makes faith, tope acd charity possible. . . . Who has found out the limits of humanity? What experience, what study of past nistory. exhausts its possibilities? Were Homer, Plako, Phidias, Dante, Newton, Shakspere looked for or reckoned possible until they came? Whence these lesps of humanity above its known powers in forms of genius, character, insight and fathry Wene, but from that fountain of perpetual jouth, that itexhaustible spring of newness, teauty and worth, the spirit of God incarrating itself in human nature and character and for bidding us to doubt or deny that anything we hope or long for its possible to man as the inspired child of a divine creator?—Rev. Dr. Henry W. Beliews.

The discussion that in some form or other is

The discussion that in some form or other is constantly met as to whether communication may exist between those in the Secn and in the Unseen concarns itself too largely with but one detail of a new philosophy. The real question is as to the true nature of man: his powers, his possibilities of development and his evolutionary progress. It is a question also of realizing the truth which the Christian world professes to be-lieve and establishing this truth in more potent and direct relations to daily living. Theology, is its manifold systems and dogmas, has interposed itself between man and God, yet through the ages it has constantly progressed toward more simple and diviner truth. Almost every century has had its great reformer in religious teaching, and both by revolution and evolution the world has gone forward. Humanity is coming to realize that the need is to be "saved" today, not in some vague and far-iff eternity, that now is the accepted time, and that one may well make haste to love, make baste to be kind, considerate and generous. The "To paint her."

"Ridiculous!" Mrr. Barry rose wearily.

"Bridiculous!" Mrr. Barry rose wearily.

"Don't be absurd. Cress! I made myee!

"But this moment the manager, a little Frenchman, bustled forward with a great display of name and shrugging shoulders.

"At this moment the manager, a little Frenchman, bustled forward with a great display of name and shrugging shoulders.

"Alas! Madame was!!!—It was the mainting the fever. E-very-thing had been done; two some degree of conviction on these matters there and any one desired and a nurse and They predetermine all other relations. Without stitutional Congress was repeated two years some degree of conviction on these matters there later, only three months before the Declaration is no real basis to life. All is like shifting sand. of Independence. The people were so jubilant The true nature of man's being, his true place in the universe, these are immediate matters of conservation of independence. The people were so jubilant over their own properts of freedom that they duried upstairs to bis wife's rooms, a curious ain at his heart.

The nurse met him, a brown-skinned Italian ino, wearing a large rosary and crucifix over income each man's being, his true place in the universe, these are immediate matters of concern. All else can wait; all our buying and selling, our trade and trade

Rev. Dr. Theodore I. Munger, an elequent and noble preacher, touched on this theme in a dis-course preached in the O d South Unurch, in this city last Sunday, Like all Dr. Munger's mer-sages, it was one of value, and still, regarding the possibility or the desirability of man's gair-ing a true idea of his own nature and relations, the elequent divine seemed to be sceptical. His argument was that if men do not fully compressed who owns some of the finest Saint Bernarde hend the earthly, how can they expect to have in the country, has promised to make an entry of any comprehension of the heavenly? "It would a few of his best animals; Col. Jacob Ruppert, be," he said, "like trying to calculate an collipse Jr., of New York, also a dog fancier of high before one has mastered arithmetic." He argued repute, has signified his purpose of making orthat while we are still on earth we must confine wies in the show, and several other wealthy farour attention to the present environment; that we miers are sure to fall into line and send in the must study and live by moral principles, of course, pick of their kennel." A fact which gives assurand enlitvate every possible privilege of religious ance of a big list of entries in the State Fair dog study; but that any speculative thought regarding the nature of the future life is idle. This, at and judged by the people who have been least, seemed the fair inference from the dirprominently identified with the great New York course, which was in no wise lacking in that and Boston Shows of this year, and very many of noble and helpful power that characterizes Dr. the prize winners at these shows will be amons moble and helpful power that characterizes Dr. Munger. Still, an or religious teacher, however great and good he may be, is necessarily infallible in all his views, it may not be amiss to examine these, and to ask where is the line to be drawn between the eartily and the heavenly? Where do the interests of the one end and the other greats of the as colation; during the Bench Show. do the interests of the one and the other bean? Is the youth forbidden to think of the nature of manbood? of its larger relations, respectibilities and privileges? On the contrary, does not his college life gain in strength of purpose, and does not his a quirement more cosely relate itself to resulties if he holds some intelligent conception of the piace and the power of manbood? Again, does the State more interest of the As-ociation, during the Bench Show. Many of these individuals will confidence on the state in the fair.

The comfortable weather (f) October, too, will induce owners to more readily make entries in the Show, and from present indicators the State Market 1990 will state and the power of manbood? Again, does not all mortal life gain illumination from a cor-ception of the immortal? If, at the end of a pre-of dogs of every type and breed. scribed period of years, we are to experience an entire change of being and circumstances, of which it is now impossible for us to form any nception, would not this cartainly dwarf and discourage all our present efforts? creasingly intelligent conception can be gained of the life to come, is it not of the most moment-ous importance to the life that now is? This consideration will be continued in the next paper of this series. - Foston Badget.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

.Our foster nurse of Nature is repose.-Shakapere. .. Peace rules the day where reason rules the

Our ideals are framed, not according to the Require everything to be in keeping.

....The door of repentance is never clored.
None who have sought it have ever falled to find
it. Now matter how bad or foolieh they have been, the heavenly Father rejoices to welcome back his returning prodignis.—Canon Farrar.

....Though the star should be quenched in a moment forever, it is good that the star should shine its brightest to the very last. This is the instinct of the brave and healthy heart that is faithful to its truest impulses.—Phillips Brooks.
....Recognizing the interdependence and solidarity of humanity we will welcome light from every tource, earnestly desiring to grow in knowledge of Truth and the Spirit of Love and to manifest the same by helpful service.—Bond of Ualon of the World's Unity League.

that it should be so. I admire the enterprise of Andrew Fuller and some others long ago, who printed hymns upon papers which were to be used in the sale of cottons and small wares. They gave those papers to tradesmen that they might do their goods up in them. So long as the truth does but travel, it does not matter how. It you can place the Bible where men read it, who knows what may result? I knew a friend who, in purchasing his to bacco, found it cone up in a passage of the word of God, and by the perusal of that portion became a converted man .- Spur

#### SCIENTIFIG.

--- According to Professor Moritz, writing in a German medical periodical, the most speedy "I have it! I have it!" She ran into the dairy.

"I have it! I have it!" She ran into the dairy.

ook the cream dipper, filled it with ourd and secured by administering it with water on an empty stomach. In many cases, he says, a definite effect will thus be produced, when effect would be perceptible from the same dose administered shottly after the taking of food

-There are records of a nightingale having side her; but only for an instant did this pleasure lived fifteen years, a thrush soventeen, a black-last for him, for Miss Muffett, chancing to glance bird that was still alive at twenty and one-half, assantly—as yet—for she had a round and spy him, was filled with instantaneous a golding twenty. He was, owls and lover?"

She laughed.

There were one or two boys that worked on half-filled dipper, and made a straight line up he hill for the houre, never pausing till she pear to be authentic: Raven fitty, parrot fifty and forty, blue macaw sixty-four, eagle owls "There were one or two boys that worked on the farm—but I never thought a great sight of any o' them."

He was satisfied that she had never had a lover, and felt glad that he should be the first to waken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green to waken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green to waken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green to waken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green to waken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green to waken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green to waken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green to waken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green the first own to be all the following records appear to be authentie: Raven fifty, parret fifty and forty, but maken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green the first own the first own to be a left of lie wing records appear to be authentie: Raven fifty, parret fifty and forty but maken the sight of 'o'e light in her ser-green the first own t

swan seventy.
—Prof. W. E. Ashforth of Chattanooga University, after a careful study of forty-six hundred school children, black and white, declares that the number of bright girls in general greatly exceeds the number of bright boys, taken by grader. Professor Ashforth believes that this highest experiences are its truest experiences; is no exception to what may be discovered in toat it is most itself when at its best."—Rt. Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks.

ern improvement demanded by a large and growing business. The changes that have been brought about

have been very extensive, but they are in keeping with the needs of "a medium-priced clothing emporium of national reputation." Probably no firm of clothiers and furnishers is better known throughout the United Sattes than "Oak Hall."

Mr. Thornton H. Simmons, son of the founder of the establishment, is now at the head of the Oak Hall Clothing Company, and is carrying out the general policy inaugurated years ago, the foundation stone of which is, the best goods at the lowest prices. The reputation gained by fair and square dealing with several generations of Bostonians and dwellers in the region round about, on the part of the senior Simmons, is brighter than ever, and a worthy son perpetuates his father's memory by following so excellent an example. All who visit Oak Hall during the coming week will be amply repaid.

-The Constitutional Congress of 1774 pro-

The Berch Show to be held in connection with the State Fair at Narragansett Park in Octobe promises to be the finest ever held in this sec tion of the country. The show is to be held under American Kennel Club rules, and the aggregate amount of prize money offered ex-ceeds \$2000. Superintendent Oldham is now busy with the owners of the best kennels in the country securing entries for the Show. Frank

Fa'r of 1899 will have an unsurpassed showing



## NOBBY TURNOUTS

measure of our performances. But according to stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair the measure of our thoughts.—A. J. Baifour. mortalized in Mother Goose.

One moraling, about two hours after she had eaten her eparcoverized breakfast and was swinging in the back yard, she was suddenly word earnestly stoken, no sacrifice freely made, word earnestly stoken, no sacrifice freely made, not all. You feed properly, that is word earnestly stoken, no sacrifice freely made, not all. You should feed also his skin; was ever made in valu.—F. W. Robertson.

Let us leave off concerning ourselves about allow the hair to grow beautifully by using \*\* "Engage another—I cannot marry more than one, and country girls abound."

\*\* Engage another—I cannot marry more than deal to do that day, was not in an especially advice or persuasion. He will do his part; let Goodwin & Co., Boston Agents.

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prehend that for which also' I am pprehended of Christ Jē'sus.

13 Brethren, I count not myself to tion, with thanksgiving, let. have apprehended: but this one licas a quests be made known unto thing I do, forgetting those things 7 And the peace of God thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth sea as a passeth all understanding,

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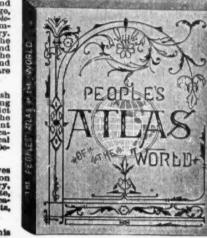
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#### THE HORSE.

New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The angual meeting of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association opened on Monday at Readville with very favorable weather conditions. As most of the Grand Circuit horses were shipped south from Providence for the Louisville meeting, the entry list was a light one, both in respect of quality and quantity. N ne of the three events carded for Monday were particularly attractive and the attendance was light.

There was really very little spirit in the racing. The first event on the card, the 2.20 trot, was split up for five heat . Judge Coegrove showed the way around the track for a couple of heatr, then Whitney steppebrough and nailed him at the end of both In the third heat Whitney stubbed his togoing into the turn, and lost so much ground that he couldn't get to the front. Little-Fred burst a blood vessel near the quarter pole, fell, and Judge Cosgrove, who was brailing him, went over him. Both driver ... Dearden behind Lutle Fred and Dore b hind Cosgrove, got very nasty falle, but escaped without serious injury. Judg Cocgrove ran around the track, but wastopped before he did any harm. After Elision had led up to within a few yards of the wire, the three-year-old filly Mamie W came through and nailed her.

Mamie W. won the next two heats and race, cutting her record to 2 172 in the

The four-year-old gelding Will Leyburn fell into the first soft spot of the season when he struck the field that turned for the word in the 2.12 class, and he pased three heats, all within his record of 2.12 made as a two year old, the third in 2.10%, the fastes of the race. The gelding has been th nearly all the season, and is just gettinback to form. He acted today as though .t was easy for him to pace in 2.10.

The first heat Journey man showed the way to the stretch, marching to the quarter in 32 seconds, to the half in 1.03%, an open length in front of Leyourn, but when Gat comb gave Leyburn his head up at the seven-inriong pole he stepped by the Prod:gal stallion and won eased up.

Journeyman set the pace in the sec heat to the stretch with Leyburn at his wheel and Early; Bird Jr. lapped on the latter. Leyburn came away at the long distemor and won easy, holding Early Bird Jr. safe by a length.

Les burn did not surrender the pole in the third mile, and won the heat in the same easy fashion that he took the others. Three heats were paced in the 2.30 class

without getting a decision. Gail, Hal Almont and Roscoe C. 1a4a necktie party the first heat up to within a few yards of the wire, but Roscoe C. got to the front in the last strides with a record

of 2 179 Young out loose from second position in the next beat with the Allen Farm gelding Allenka, by Kremlir, out of Kantake, and he made his field look like a 30-cent counterfeit coin. He was over to the quarter in 33 seconds, up to the half a dozen lengths away from his nearest competitor in 1.042, and finished the mile pulled to a walk in 2.142, giving Kremlin his first 2.15 performer. San Telmo, the Arion gelding out of Houri (2.17), gos the place and was separately timed in 2.154.

Allenka made a break at the quarter pole when well in the lead the next heat, and fell back several lengths. Hal Almont showed the way from there to near the wire. where Allenka overhauled him and beat him by a neck.

SUMMABIES. Mendville, Mass., Sept. 18, 1899-2.20 trot.

Purse, \$600. Mamie W., b m, by Wildnut; dam Mamie, by Hambletonian Jr. (Gat-

Whitney, b r, by Edgemark (A. Me-

Mystic Maid, b m, by Repetition (Bowen)..... Little Fred, blk g, by Aberdeen (Dear-

Time, 2.1734, 2.17%, 2.20, 2.1734, 2.1934. Same day-3.12 pace. Purse, \$600. Will Leyburn, blk g, by Wilton; dam, Rarly Bird Jr., blk h, by Early Bird Journeyman, blk b, by Prodigal (W. Dr. Wood, oh h, by Mambrino Wilkes

Time, 2.11, 2.1014, 2.1014. Tuesday.

and the attendance the same, though the weather conditions were very favorable. There were but four starters in two of the country and the contests were not the country and events and the contests were not very excit- Assurance, br g. by Alcantara (Cor-Allenka wound up the 2.30 pace brought R stero, bik h, by Guy Wilkes (Sither)4 4 4 3

over from yesterday in a single heat today. He stepped out in front from the word. opened a big gap to the half in 1.03, and in spite of a break at the five furlong pole had enough margin to spare to come home well in front of his field, cared up in 2.13%, the Nigger Jack, bik g, by Cyclone (Arfastest heat of the race. Only four horses turned for the word in

the 2.28 trot, and first money went to Lookout Farm whose entry, Seddie L., was first at the wire in hree of the four heats Bilver Plate, gr h, by Bilver Cloud

the first heat in an impressive manner, and it looked to be a sure thing for her, but she Paddy D, b g, by Prince Nutwood took to monkeyshining in the subsequent heats, and her superior speed was without avail when Dore tried to head off Seddie L. From the time Seddie L. got to the front in the second heat she wasn't headed, and she trotted all four of the heats level as a die. Georgianna scored her first win of the

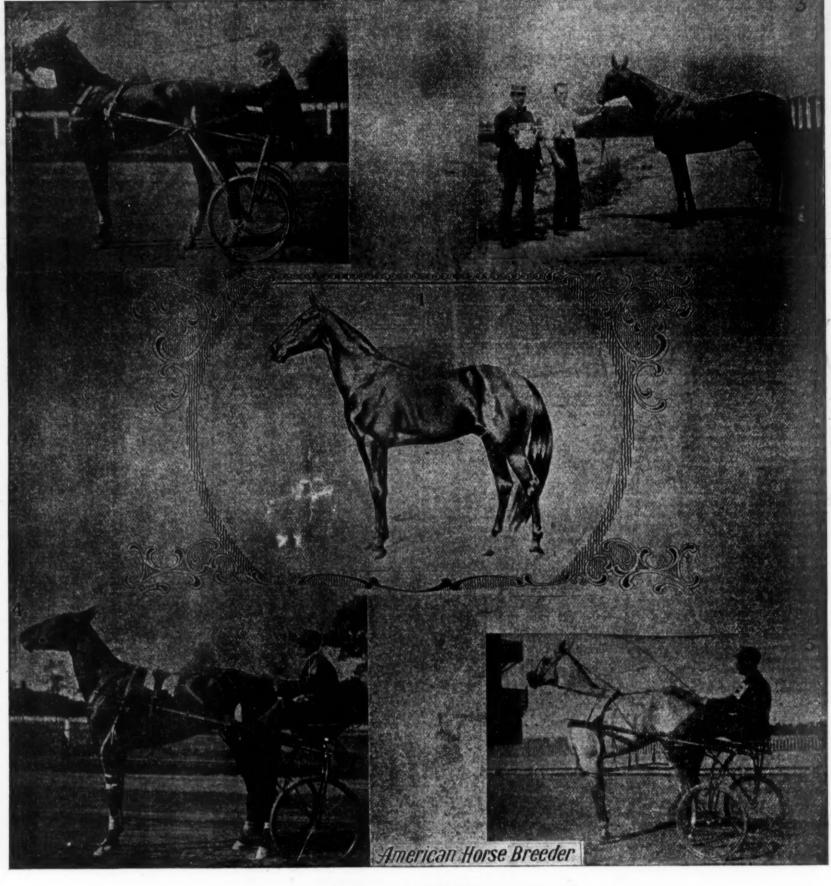
season in the 2.12 trot. After Queen Alfred had shown the way around to the flag the Maste Sidney, b m, by Sidney (Drinkopening heat, the gray gelding Success stepped up and headed her off, landing the heat in 2.123, with Queechy in second

Success led up to the flag in the second heat, with the field well bunched and close at his heels, and when he jumped for his stride Georgianna came through and nabbed rainfall, and only four heat; were worked the heat in a close finish with Timbrel.

Timbrel was out in front of the field for seven-eighths of the third mile, with Nigger Jack, Success and Georgianna close after him. Coming into the stretch Success awang wide, setting Georgianna through The mare overhauled Timbrel 30 yards from the wire and captured the heat, while Nigger Jack beat Timbrel for the place.

Georgianna didn't surrender the pole in the fourth heat. N gger Jack trotted head and head with her from start to finish. They were joined by Queen Alfred in the stretch and the finish was a pretty one. They came the last furlong heads spart, and when they shot by the wire it was so close that the judges only could separate them, but Georgianna got the verdict which carried with it first money.

Fred W. found his first easy snap of the



FAST TURF PERFORMERS OF 1899.

s. RUBBER, s.to. Winner s.14 Trot, New York.

3. LORD VINCENT, 2,08 3-4. Winner Charter Oak Stake and Cup 1. JUPE, 2 07 1-2. One of the Pastest Trutting Stallions of the Year. 5 DEMOCRACY, 2.08 1-4, Who Set the Saugus Pacing Race Record at 2.09 1-2. 4. ROYAL R. SHELDON, 2.06 1-4. Winner 2.07 Pace, New York

starters. He marched to the front from the | the Stallion Produce Stake for foals of 1897, word, and was never headed in the three value \$1580, was worked off, and this was a miles, stepping each succeeding one faster, walkover for the Maplehurst Farm entry, the last in 2 13½, which is a new record for him. Driver Wall didn's have to call on Wilkes, out of a mare by Volunteer.

(Bayer)

Gory, en g, by Sir V'alter Jr. (Gatcom)

SUMMARIES. Bendville, Mass., 6spr. 19, 1899-2.30 event. pace. Parse, \$600. Three hea's paced dept.

Allenka, b g, by Kremlin; dam, Kattaka, by Bay State (Young). Roscoe C., b g, by Alzautara (A. Mc-Hal Almont, rn g, by Hermis (Mid-San Telmo, br g, by Arion (Wall).....8 2 7 Ituna, b m, by Bourbon Wilkes (Gat-Gail, b m, by Orville (Draper)...... 4 3 ... 4 4 Bud Stout, bg, by Daniel B. (Ventry).7 4 Alice Hal, gr m, by Hal Parker (Howard). 5 dis Ralph R, b g, by Bayard Wilkes (Sar-

born) ... Time, 2.17%, 2.14%, 2.18, 2.18%. Tuesday's programme was rather light Same day-2.23 t.o'. Purse, \$600. Seddle L., b m, by Wilton; dam, Princess Eloise, by Mambrino Eing

> Time, 2.1814, 2.1914, 2.1914, 2.20. Same day-2.12 trot. Purse, \$600. Wilkes; dam by Kentucky Prince ccess, gr g, by Sberman (Rathbub)...1 3 5 8

Queechy, b h, by Alcyone (Golden)....2 Queen Alfred, b m, by Aifred G. (E. Clark).... The Elyria mare Hope stepped away with Rd Locke, bg, by Fayette Russelt (A.

> Time, 2.121/4, 2.121/4, 2.121/4, 2.141/4. Same day—To beat 2.3014 trotting. Kaskia, b m, by Kremlin; dam, Princess Royal, by Phallas (Young). Time, 2.2514.

Same day-3.14 pace. Purse, \$600. Fred W, en g, by Rad Wikes Jr.; dam by Strathmore (Wall) .... Uncle Tom, b g, by Bit King (Oheney) .. 2 Little Girl, ra m, by Aleantara (Bither) .. 3 4 4 Time, 2.16, 2.1414, 2.1814.

Wednesday's programme had to be carried over until Thursday on account of a heavy off on Thursday when another downpour

Thursday



THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

saason in the 2.14 page, which had but four put a stop to the racing. Only one event.

Starters. He marched to the front from the the Stallion Produce Stake for foals of 1897, Bessie Owens, ch w, by Aberdeen

Alco landed first at the wire in the latter

SUMMARIES.

Rendville, Mass., 8 pt 21, 1899-Stallion produce stake, for foals of 1897. Baron Courageous, blk e, by Baron Wilkes dam by Volunteer (Troat) ....

Friday.

The 2.14 trot brought over from the day before proved quite a scrappy contest be-fore it was concluded. Little Dick won the opening heat today in a close finish with Bessie Owens, but Lillian H. Chase beat him out in a hot finish for the next.

Nibbs and Lill an had a keen brush through the stretch in the fifth heat, but the mare was fir. t at the wire by a length, as the gelding went to a losing break inside the short distance just as he looked to have the

of the second heat on account of lameness, and only L'llian H. Chase and Little Dek started for the sixth heat. The pair made a good race of it, stepping lapped up to the class trot, in which Alice Barnes had won long distance, where the gelding jumped from his stride, and destroyed his chances of winning. Art Alco gathered in the next two heats

the half hopples, and he did not take kindly to them. Moreover, he broke his back strap early in the mile, and caught the flag. Roan Wilkes won off the reel. He and Ruoinstein made a pretty race of it for parts of each mile, out the handsome Baron Wilkes horse wasn't keyed up to carry his a half seconds. elip for the mile, and Roan Wilkes won each heat easily, stepping the last in the very creditable time of 2.052. This heat the stallions paced the first quarter in 30% seconds, where Rubinstein drew away from his opponent and led to the half by a length .....4 2 2 in 1.01, but Roan Wilkes closed on him around the upper turn, came to the front at the three-quarters, and came home without urging with a margin of four lengths to

> The 2.17 trot had to go over after three heats had been trotted. Lome shot to the front from the word in the opening heat, led the field into the stretch, but broke at the seven-furlong pole, and the sweet little mare Alice Barnes stepped through and natbed the heat from Con Withers in 2.151

> Alice Barnes wasn't headed in the second mile, but going away for the third heat, which was trotted in the gloom of the twilight, four or five borses outfooted her around the turn, and going to a break at the quarter pole she fell back fully a distance, but she came on like a runaway from the half home and was beaten only a length. This heat was captured by Con Withers.

> SUMMARIES. Readville, Mass., Sept. 22, 1899-2.14 trot. Purse, \$800. Two heats trotted Sept. 21. Lillan H.Chase, ch m, by Young Fullerton; dam, Mary G., by Norwood Chief (Shillinglaw).....

... 1 1 2 6 3 double team all the way, a dozen lengths in front of the others, in the second heat, but (Arthur)... Pirie won in the last few strides after a desperate drive in the stretch In the third heat, Plerret hung to Pirle to the half, Namburger, rn g, by Jay Bird five borses named to tart in the 2 10 page 8 apt. 92).

by the other nominators.

in getting a new mark of 2 17.

SUMMARIES.

Time, 2.154, 2.164, 2.16, 2.134.

Alice Barnes, b m. by Election; dam, Sidonie, by Sultan (Klibore).......1 1

Temple Wilkes, b g, by Kentucky

Same day-2.30 trot. Purse, \$600.

Billy King, ch g, by Mambrino King (Sac

Taunton (Mass.) Races.

The races at Bristol County Pair, held at Tain'on, Mass., last week, were well contested,

and fast time was made.

Chehalis's mile in 2.09 is the fastest ever

Bain interfered to such an extent on Wedner-

day that racing was out of the question. On Thursday three heats were gotten off when it

rained again, and the events had to be carried

over until the following day, when better

weather prevailed, which lasted throughout the

SUMMARIES.

Taunten, Mass., Sept. 19, 1899-2.29 pace

Hal Brown b g, by Blue Hal (Stone)......1 1 1

Maude C Wilkes, br m (O'Donnel) ..... 2

Nellie F., b m (Oahili) ...... 5 4

Jool. b g (Lunsmar) ..... 4 8

Purse, \$300.

(T tompton) .... Time, 2.1414, 2.17, 2.1414, 2.15, 3.1414, 2.1714 Same #a3-2.04 pace. Purse, \$600 Roan Wilkes, rn r, ty Tennessee Wilkes; dam. Saluda, by Copper's Jug (Cheney)1 Rubinstein, br b, by Baroa Wilkes (John-

Frank Bogash, br b, by Atlantic King (Payne) ..... Time, 2 10, 2,0814, 2,0534 8 ame day-2.10 page. Purse, \$600.

irt Alco, b g, by Blanalco; dam by Ross Wilkes (Dore)..... Flirt, blk m. by Armout (Renick). Norvin G., br g, by Norval (Bowen) ..... 8 Joe Pilot, b g, by Delines of (Kilborn) ... 4 2 Marion G., b m, by Rockdale (W. O'Nell).6 Sclavonis, gr g, by King Wilkes (Cheney) 6 6 Time, 2.10%, 2.10%, 2.10%

Saturday. Although the day was fine and the track White Points had been drawn at the end faster than on any day of the week, only a small number of spectators were on hand to see the windup of the breeders' meeting. Pirie, b g, by Goodson; dam by Chandler

The card consisted of the postponed 2.17 two and Con Withers one heat the previous Kazan, b h, by Kremiin (Bither) ... day; the 2 30 trot, the 2.10 trot and the 2 08 pace. Under ordinary circumstances this would have been a long afternoon's work. Art Alco gathered in the next two heats of the 2.10 pace, thus clining his claim to a first money. He was not headed in either heat.

The 2.04 pace was rather a disappoint ment, for Frank Bogash was rigged out in the heat high house.

When they got the word in the postponed the card.

When they got the word in the postponed the card of the

race, the big, brown golding Frank Creamer started in to force matters, and made things decidedly interesting for Alice Barnes to the head of the stretch, but from there the little mare trotted fast, winning well within herself in 2.13}, reducing her record two and

Only three of the six horses named to start appeared for the word in the 2.10 trot. Capt. Jack was a strong favorite, while Rabber's chances were considered better than those of the local favorite, Alcidalia. Alcidalia drew the pole, and got away in the lead to the back side, where Golden drew up, and was lapped on the mare at the half in 1 061. Taey trotted in this fashion until they got straightened away in the stretch, when Capt. Jack gradually drew away from the mare, and won easily in

The clip was slow to the quarter in the second heat, which Capt. Jack reached in 34 seconds. At the head of the stretch Lester Dore shook the little mare up and the finish to the wire was nip and tuck. Capt. Jack made a slight break at the short distance. but settled quickly and beat the mare a neck at the wire.

In the third heat Golden kept the black gelding moving, and the heat was never in the same time, 32 seconds. The big bay stallion Pierrot was favorite

for the 2.30 trot, but after keeping out in front nearly all the way the bay gel ing The battle in the next two heats was be
Hattle L b m, by Alcander (Gillis). 4 5 2 3 ro

Russel F., bg (Gollingswood)......dis Time, 2.21%, 2.22, 2.24%. Same day-2.35 trot and pace. Purse, \$200. Bully R., br g, by Nuthurst (Wilbur) ...... 1 in the stretch and finished strong in 2.091. Auctioneer, br g (Nichols ...... 8 Maud, blk m (King) . Time, 2.2914, 2.2614; 2.251/4. Same day-2 19 trot and pace. Purse, \$800. Gagnaunt, rn g, by Jay Bird (A.

Ardia bik m (Thomas) ....

... ESTABLITHEO 1852. .

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Colleen, b m. by Jersey Wilkes (Jock)....1 1 1

\$400. One heat paced Sept. 20. Chchalis. blk h, by Altamont (O'Neil)....1 1 1 Terrell S, ch g, by Strathmore (Lasell)....2 2 3 Cheslea, grg, by Gambatta Wilkes (Dore) 8 3 2 Time, 2.11, 211, 2.09. Same day-2.32 trot. Purse, \$300.

The Nun, b m, by Young Jim (Laseli)... 1 1 1 Emily Poole, b m, by Ben Eastin (Dur-Plus None, blk g, by Stetson (Stetto )....2 Tobasco (Brawn)...... 6 5 Time. 2.2814, 2 25, 2.2414.

Same day-2.24 trot. Purse, \$300. Jennie Wilkes, bik m, by Wilkes (Sisson)2 3 4 Billy Foster, b g, by 85n of Almon: (Dar-Roy K. b g, by Rinan W.l ces (Co:line)..6 William L., blk g (Orosker)...... 8 8 

Same day-2 20 trot. Purse, \$300. Alkalo 18, bik h, by Wilton (Dore)....... 1 1 Brunella, b m, by Amoskeag (Gillis). .... 2 2 3 Kurburn, b g, by Lord Russell (Hallo:an)3 8 3 Miss Barbee, bik m. by Wilton (Gardner).4 4 4 Time, 2.22, 2.33, 2.191/2.

T unten, Mass., Sept. 23, 1899-2.22 trot Courier Journal was the only one of the and pace. Purse, \$300 (are heats contested to appear for the word in the 2.08 pace, and he had a walk over, getting his own en-........... (Itabei). trance money back, and half of that paid in McNary Hal, rn g, by Porest Hal The Allen Farm mare Ellson, by Arion, out Capt. Paul. b g, by Eigin Boy (Wai-....421323 of Elista (2.202), by Messenger Duroc, started respectively. See Section 1921, and succeeded Electric by Rutright (Wilbur)...8 4 2 6 510 Bertle Harker, br g, by Morgan Rthan (Latounty) ..... Time, 2.19½, 2.20½, 2.28¼, 2.24½, 2.28½, 2.20¼.

Rendvitle, Mass., 8e pt. 23, 1889-3.17 trof. Purse, \$606. Three heats trotted Sept. 22. Same day-2.14 trot and pac". Purse, \$300. Con Withers, b g, by Comell (Golden) 2 2 1 8 Time, 2.151/2 2.171/2, 2.161/4. Tom Leary, gr g, by Aleryon (Dore)...7 4 7 dis Doctor, br g, by Pure Wilkes (Proctor)8 3 dr Pussell F., b g, by Happy Russell

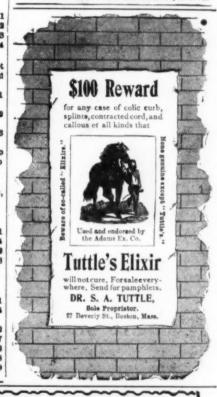
Edwin C., gr b, by Bronzs Boone Bith r. bg by Krem is (Durland)....10 4 8 8 Billy R , b g (Wlib( r)....

Same day-2.97 trot and pace. Purse, \$300. Velvet Bud, b m, by Sidney (Robids). 4 9 8 9

Time, 2 2814, 2.221/2 2.241/2, 2.35.

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